

VENIZELOS CABINET
SURRENDERS OFFICE;
NEW HEAD CHOSEN

Mr. Kafandaris Accepts Duty of
Forming Another Government
and Is Optimistic

Republicans Express Opinion
Ministry Cannot Survive
24 Hours

ATHENS, Feb. 4 (AP)—The Premier, Eleutherios Venizelos, and his Cabinet, resigned office today. A new Ministry will be formed by Mr. Kafandaris, former Minister of the Interior.

By the verdict of four physicians who examined him this morning Mr. Venizelos decided to give up his post at the head of the Greek Government and abstain from all political and public activities for an indefinite period.

It is exactly a month to the day that Mr. Venizelos arrived in Athens with the intention of assisting his disrupted country to reach some form of stable and orderly government. His return was at the instigation of the Greek people, who had been led by the people through the taking of a plebiscite and what form of government the country desired.

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World News in Brief

London (AP)—Despite unemployment and the bad trade conditions of last year, British publishers were able to bring out 15,274 new books, which places 1923 only second to 1913 in the history of British publishing.

Washington (AP)—In its latest search for valuable mineral wealth the Government is sending a party of expert geologists and topographic engineers on a midwinter expedition to the tip of Alaska on the Arctic, to survey some 26,000 square miles of uncharted wilderness, rugged mountain chains and large stretches of undulating treeless plains.

Christiania, Norway.—The Meteorological Institute issued a report, showing that the position of the Amundsen expedition ship Maud, which is drifting in the ice in the North Sea, is in latitude 75.13 north, longitude 155.45 east. This report would indicate that the vessel had been driven only three minutes northward and three minutes 15 seconds westward since Dec. 12.

Buenos Aires.—A dispatch to La Nación from La Paz, Bolivia, says the Bolivian Chamber of Deputies has passed a resolution requesting the President to continue the restrictions on emigration to Chile in view of the alleged lack of guarantees afforded Bolivian workers in the Chilean nitrate fields.

St. Catharines, Ont.—Word has been received here that the contract for section eight of the Welland Canal has been awarded by the Government to a Montreal concern for \$10,500,000. The company will be undertaking, proceed at once, making preparations for excavation work on a large scale in the spring.

Ensenada, Lower California (AP)—Faith in the ultimate agricultural development of the desert regions of Mexico has impelled David Smith, called "the Byrdbank of Mexico," to put in 35 years experimenting with the soil in a five-acre plot two miles from here. Cactus and sagebrush has been replaced with flourishing fruit trees and vines. It is an oasis in a stretch of desert.

Manila (AP)—A branch of the Japanese "Sho-ko-sha" or bureau of commercial information is to be established in Manila soon to bring about closer business relations. It is said the pressing need of construction materials, especially timber, has hastened the establishment of the Manila branch.

BRITISH RECOGNITION OF SOVIET
CORDIALLY RECEIVED IN RUSSIA

Act Is Regarded as Likely to Influence Other Nations in
Same Direction—Certain Features Not Popular

By Special Cable
MOSCOW, Feb. 4.—When Maxim Litvinoff read the British note of recognition before the Union of the Soviet Congress to the audience, it was given a mixed reception. Hearty applause greeted the conclusion of the note and the Congress adopted a resolution calling the British act a step toward general peace. A mixed reception was also visible in official circles, although for different reasons. The fact of recognition excites cordial satisfaction as a tribute to the strength of the Soviet Union and a break in the diplomatic blockade hitherto maintained by the large allied countries.

Karl Radek, after ascribing the recognition to three causes—the strength of the Soviet Union, the division of great powers as England and France, the division of the British non-labor political forces—declared: "Recognition by the strongest European capitalist country has tremendous significance. It means that all attempts to wring from us material concessions in exchange for recognition has ended unsuccessfully. They recognize us because they believe we exist and shall exist. If recognition is conceded by England, the problem already is solved for other capitalist countries. Who comes late will lose thereby."

PRESIDENT NAMES
MR. POMERENE AS
OIL CASE COUNSEL

Ohio Democrat Takes Gregory
Place—Court Injunction
Under Consideration

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—There was a lull today in the inquiry into the leasing of the United States naval oil reserves which has kept the capital on tiptoe.

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San Francisco (AP)—In this age of motors there still is a consistent demand for horses, according to an announcement made here by the Horse Association of America. "The statement says that the horse is continuing to adapt itself to conditions as they arise."

Davis, Calif. (AP)—The State College of Agriculture at Davis, with 34 courses available for farmers, has enrolled more than 60,000 students in its correspondence courses in the last 10 years.

Washington—Philadelphia has displaced Baltimore as the third port of the United States in respect to water-borne foreign commerce during the fiscal year ending last July 30. New York remained the largest port in foreign tonnage, with an aggregate three times that of New Orleans, which remained second.

Montreal—Silly Barrett, provisional president of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, declares he and his associates will not order the striking Nova Scotia miners back to work until a reasonable increase in wages is granted.

ITALY TO RECOGNIZE
SOVIET UNION SOON;
TERMS AGREED ON

Important Convention Covers
Commerce, Navigation and
Customs Regulations

By Special Cable
ROME, Feb. 4.—It is not yet decided whether the Italo-Russian agreement will be signed tonight or tomorrow, but according to official information there is complete accord between the Russian and Italian delegations. It is understood that the convention consists of eight articles, divided into two parts, the first a treaty of commerce and navigation and the second customs regulations to which are added several annexes. In the first article is contained the formal recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics of Russia. The most important clauses are those dealing, firstly, with the undertaking of the Soviet Government to deliver yearly to Italy a fixed quantity of wheat cereals; secondly, a considerable reduction of the Russian tariffs in favor of Italian goods imported to Russia; thirdly, Russia pledges the purchase yearly of a determined amount of Italian products; fourthly, a joint Italo-Russian Commission to fix every year a list of goods to be sold and acquired by the industrialists of the respective countries; fifthly, the traffic to Russian ports on the Black Sea to be carried on exclusively by ships flying the Italian flag; sixthly, Italy undertakes to hand over to Soviet representatives all the movable and immovable property to Italy, pertaining to the Tsarist and Kereny government.

exchange of ambassadors. Regarding the proposal to revive the Anglo-Russian pre-war agreement, the Russians are inclined to argue that the war and the revolution have radically changed the conditions affecting these agreements. For instance, the present British Government would not recognize the Tsarist claims in the Dardanelles and eastern Galicia, even should the Soviet Government revive them, which it has not the slightest intention of doing. So Russia claims the corresponding right to make agreements with other countries which do not correspond with those prevailing in Tsarist times.

However, despite these reservations, the general impression remains distinctly favorable. It is generally felt that British recognition will influence other countries in the same direction, especially France, Italy and the Little Entente countries. It is also believed that the British action, following so closely the passing away of Nicolai Lenin, effectively discredits the rumors abroad regarding the instability of the Soviet regime. As previously forecast, the executive committee of the Union Soviet Congress has elected A. I. Rykov, premier; Leo Kamenef, president of the Council of Labor and Defense, and Mr. Dzerzhinski, head of the Supreme Economic Council. The list of commissars shows no other striking changes.

Treaty Assures Turks
of Polish Friendship

By Special Cable
Constantinople, Feb. 4
SUKRI KAYA BEY of the Ankara Ministry of Foreign Affairs leaves here Tuesday for Warsaw to exchange documents relating to the treaty of perpetual friendship concluded with Poland.

BRIGHT FUTURE
FOR BOSTON SEEN

Mayor Curley in His Annual Address to Council Predicts New
Era of Activity

Expressing a belief that a new era of commercial and industrial activity in New England is at hand and that Boston will participate in a larger measure than any other section, Mayor James M. Curley delivered his annual address at the 1924 organization meeting of the City Council today.

CAPE CANAL BILL
TAKES STEP AHEAD

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House today agreed to report the bill of Samuel E. Winslow (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, for the purchase of the Cape Cod canal property. The bill ratifies the contract made by the Boston, Cape Cod and New York Canal Company dated July 29, 1921, and transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of War, on condition that the canal company waive all claims of any nature that it may have against the Government.

NEW TAXES PROPOSED
MOSCOW, Feb. 4.—Additional taxes on the bourgeoisie were proposed by M. O. Larin, Russian economist, in a speech at the Soviet Congress yesterday, in connection with a discussion of Russia's financial policy. He said persons earning more than 15 chevrons monthly, should be heavily taxed. The Government previously has forced wage earners to take out a compulsory Government loan, but he asked why it should be necessary to pay them 6 per cent interest.

INDEX OF THE NEWS
FEBRUARY 4, 1924

Mr. Pomerene, Oil Case Counsel
Mr. Venizelos Has Resigned
Italy to Recognize Russia Shortly
British Recognition Pleases Russia
Glimpses of a Great Man
Andaman Island Settlers Succeed
New York Tells Australia "America Is Misunderstood"

Corn and Wheat Show Advancing
Trend
Week's Market Summary
Bull Activities in Market Continue
Stock and Bond Quotations
New York Curb Weekly Rates
Stock Markets of Leading Cities

Sports
Olympic Winter Sports
J. H. Shumaker Begins Third
Pell and Mortimer Defend
Records Broken at E. A. A. Meet
Canadian Golf Meeting

Aeronautics
Twilight Tales
Letters to the Editor
Editorial
Art News and Comment
The Page of the Seven Arts
The House Forum
Guests
Editorials

Boston's Urgent Need
Boston's most urgent need, said the Mayor, is efficient transportation by sea and land at equitable rates. Of this, he said:

"The city government in its official activities can help along this general scheme of transportation facilities by so improving our streets and thoroughfares that the traffic that serves our local business may be freed from congestion and delays, and by speeding up, he made a useful and efficient adjunct to our railroad and sea-going business."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

LEADERS OF WORLD PAY TRIBUTE
TO WOODROW WILSON'S IDEALS

Congress Halts Temporarily to
Do Homage to Father of
League of Nations

Party Lines Swept Aside as Na-
tion's Statesmen Cite Value of
Wilsonian Standards

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The nations of the world united today in tribute to Woodrow Wilson. From every capital of the globe came messages expressing, in behalf of countless millions, gratitude for the man and his achievements—and for his vision of a world led into paths of peace through a League of Nations.

Washington paused to honor the man who was President at the time of the Nation's greatest crisis since the Civil War, and who had won great popularity with the residents of the capital by making this city his home since his retirement from office. Congress adjourned for the day after delivery of eulogies by the leaders of the two houses.

Leaders in Eulogy
The formal eulogies were delivered at noon by Joseph T. Robinson, Democratic leader in the Senate, and Flin J. Garrett, Democratic leader in the House; briefer remarks being offered by Henry Cabot Lodge and Nicholas Longworth, Republican leaders in the Senate and House respectively. At the close, both houses adjourned.

Mrs. Wilson has desired that he should have, as nearly as possible, the treatment of a private citizen in the last ceremonies. Pressure has been brought to bear upon her to permit a great state service, probably in the Capitol, with the last resting place in historic Arlington. She waited to hear from Mrs. William G. McAdoo, before giving her final decision.

President Coolidge let it be known that the Government was ready to do anything within its scope to do fitting honors to Mr. Wilson. Informally, the several departments were told to hold themselves in readiness to act when the word should come from Mrs. Wilson.

The Rev. Sylvester Beach, former pastor of the Presbyterian church at Princeton, attended by Mr. Wilson when president of the university, was at the S Street house this morning and announced, after consultation with Mrs. Wilson, that the Rev. James H. Taylor, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Washington, with which Mr. Wilson was affiliated, would have charge of the service.

Mr. Wilson was a Virginian. That his last resting place should be in the Old Dominion State has been regarded as probable. It was urged upon Mrs. Wilson that Staunton, his birthplace, would be eminently fit and proper and that it could be made a shrine in the way that Mt. Vernon is and that Monticello is becoming. Arlington, too, is in Virginia, if that should be selected.

There will be a memorial to Woodrow Wilson accepted on all hands, and it is possible that the final question of his last abode will not be settled until a future date.

Mr. Robinson addressing the Senate today said in part:

The eight years while Mr. Wilson served as President may be accounted the most momentous in modern history. Into this short period revolutions of immeasurable importance were crowded. The government's mental problems solved during those eight years challenged the prudence, foresight, and courage of the Chief Executive.

As leader of our country in its greatest crisis he is passing into history with opinion divided as to the wisdom of his foreign policies. When confusion has given way to calm conclusion, his place must take high place among the renowned of all the ages because of his exalted ideals.

Senator Lodge's Tribute
Senator Lodge, one of Mr. Wilson's most uncompromising political foes, said:

Mr. Wilson was a man of remarkable ability and of strong character. Through laborious years of thought, and study he devoted himself to securing a mastery of the historical subjects, the economic questions, and the theory and science of politics and government which commanded his special interest. He rose to be president of the ancient and honored university of which he was a graduate. From this high place in the field of education, he turned to public life. He was elected to be governor of New Jersey, one of the 13 original states, eminent in our history, and on the soil of which so many of the battles of the revolution were fought. He was then selected and re-elected President of the United States, which is to us and which I believe to be the greatest office among men.

During his period of service in the presidency came the war with Germany, the most terrible war from which mankind has suffered during the period of recorded history. After the victory of the allied and associated powers, it fell to Mr. Wilson to play the leading part in the unappealingly difficult work of making peace. He stood there a chief figure in this great transaction, and so he will stand in the pages of history in the days that are to come. There is no figure more conspicuous than his in the events of that time, which closed one period in the history of mankind and opened another. Here in the capital of the country, the

best that was in him to Princeton, and strive to be worthy of the great trust that would go with his presidency.

There was no question anywhere regarding his fitness for the task with which he had evidently decided to become content. Nothing is more erroneous among the superficial impressions of the man than the belief, when he was drawn into the political arena, and office may never seek him; but it is an interesting evidence of the impression of power that this man makes, that so many who hear him speak on public affairs should reach the conclusion that this private citizen is, by nature and development, one of the fittest men in the country to fill one of the country's most responsible offices.

There was nothing associated with the past of Woodrow Wilson to inspire him with or to encourage him in the thought that one of his cloth and calling might burst forth from his surroundings and, so to speak, embark upon independent adventure. He was not enamored of convention at any time, nor was he ever a worshipper at the shrine of precedent, but there were some things that were not done.

A Pessimistic Public
College professors were college professors, and the public could hardly reconcile itself to any other view of them. He might be esteemed even so highly as a teacher, but as a leader—well, hardly.

To make good was the nearest of his most cherished ambitions. If it was going to be Princeton for him, and nothing else, and if the presidency of Princeton was to mark the limit of his preferment, then he would give the

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SHOE OPERATIVES' HOURS UNSETTLED

Haverhill Council Decides Not to Press Issue Until Neutral Arbitrator Is Named

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 4. (Special)—Complication of the returns of the referendum voted upon by the locals of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union last week revealed that the union voted in favor of the union-hour schedule that calls for no work Saturday forenoon after 10. The manufacturers' schedule called for Saturday forenoon work until 11:50 o'clock.

The joint shoe council of the union met Saturday afternoon to take action on the question of hours. The Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' association had agreed to arbitrate the working schedule, and the shoe council met to consider whether the union should agree to an arbitration of this point. It was decided by the council that when the arbitration machinery under the new peace agreement should be completed by the selection of the neutral arbitrator, the union would then consider the advisability of arbitrating the point of working hours, and until that time the schedule favored by the union which prohibits working Saturday forenoon after 10 should prevail.

This is taken by the shoe men to indicate that the union prefers not to bind itself to arbitration until the choice of the neutral arbitrator is determined and that if the union candidate for arbitrator is selected there would be a better chance of the union winning its case on the question of hours.

A peculiar situation existed in the Haverhill activities Saturday when no uniform schedule prevailed, some workers stopping work at 10, while

EVENTS TONIGHT

Lowell Institute: Free public lecture, "Gravitation and Physics," by Prof. John M. Manly of the University of Chicago. Huntington Hall, 41 Boylston Street, 8:15.

Junior League: Revival of "Mlle. Modiste" for the benefit of league work. Conley Theatre, 8:15; matinee tomorrow, 2:15.

Women's City Club: Address on "The Social Revolution in the United States," by Edward A. Ross of the University of Wisconsin. Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street, 7:30.

Community Church Regional Conference: Discussion of "What Solution Does the Community Church Offer to the Religious Problems of Our Day?" John Haynes Holmes, leader, Church of the New Jerusalem, Massachusetts Avenue, 8:30. Tomorrow morning and afternoon.

Boston School of Social Science: Lecture, "Cape Cod and the Sea," by Prof. H. W. L. Dana of "Movements in Modern Drama," Tremont Temple, 8.

Symposium: Discussions of "American Humor in Poetry," and "Irish Humor in Poetry," Grace House, 148 Stuart Street, 8.

Cambridge Y. M. C. A.: Dinner by salesmanship class with address, "The Salesman's Opportunity," by William P. Jackson, assistant manager of the Y. M. C. A. of Boston, 7:30.

Baptist Social Union: Dinner and meeting with address on "Abraham Lincoln," by the Rev. Henry H. Crane, Ford Hall, 7:30.

Maiden Lecture: "The Women's Municipal Affairs Meeting," by Mrs. L. A. B. Cibel, 69 Tremont Street, Maiden, 8. Boston School of Social Science: Entertainment, Hotel Somerset, evening.

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others remained at work until 11:50. The citizens' committee, which has the duty of selecting the neutral arbitrator because the manufacturers' representative failed to agree, will meet the candidates for the position tomorrow at the Pentucket Club, and members of the committee state that they expect that a decision will be reached after the candidates have been interviewed.

The committee desires to clean up the business before the manufacturers and their agents leave this city for the Chicago show the latter part of the week, because in connection with the Haverhill participation in the show there will be an extensive publicity campaign. The directors of this publicity campaign want to be able to state that the machinery of the agreement is in perfect working order with no disagreements existing.

ART

Clavilux Presentation

Although ingratiating was Thomas Wilfred's presentation of his invention, the Clavilux, Saturday afternoon and evening, at Jordan Hall. This instrument plays compositions of light upon a screen in the darkened hall, finding expression in terms of form, color, and motion, which Mr. Wilfred said corresponded to the elements of melody, harmony, and rhythm in music. He boldly announced that the Clavilux has evolved a new art form, and went on with arguments to prove his statements, arguments which were certainly agreeable to listen to and persuasive in the sense that Mr. Wilfred had his audience in a state of pleasant and receptive suspense when he sat down to play his first composition. He had asked those present to imagine that they were sitting before a musical performance at which for the first time sound was being presented to them in terms of form where before they had heard only meaningless noise. In this mood they were to watch, for the first time, the harnessing of light.

Mr. Wilfred then began his first composition, described on the program as "Solo: single form ascending." Key: Green, White, Orange, Advance, receding, rotating; Key: Green, Blue, White. The Clavilux instrument used Saturday bears a general resemblance to an organ console, with three sets of rotating disks corresponding to the manuals of a three-manual organ. Each of the dozen disks in each set performs an individual function in producing the effects on the screen. The operator manipulates these disks according to the notation of his composition.

The forms are presented on the screen stereoscopically, with the result that they have three dimensions and seem to be evolved in space. Out of the void, as if one looked through a great window at night into a starless sky, the merest wisps of light appear, and gradually strengthen. They move with the rhythms of nature rather than those of man. Two wisps of light at the sides appear roughly like the flimsiest of window curtains gently agitated by evening zephyrs.

Soon these forms began to rotate as well as sway, giving two rhythms. Before long a third rhythm was added in a single form that first green, then orange, evolved out of nothingness, strengthened, turned in upon itself when compressed on either side by white, and then floated upward into illimitable space.

In general, the four other compositions followed this sequence, with great variety in the color harmonies and in the semblance of dramatic conflicts between the hues and their complementary colors. In the final composition, Mr. Wilfred introduced four simultaneous rhythms.

There was a round of applause for every composition. The stillness of the audience was proof of the absorbing interest of the presentation. The effect of the Clavilux is uncommonly direct, being altogether abstract, with no concrete details to limit the ethereal quality. In illusion, the instrument captures the rainbow and the sunset, and manipulates them at will as colorings for forms of mist built up in light and shade in space. Mr. Wilfred illustrated the fundamental nature of the forms by playing one composition in light and shade, without color.

E. C. S.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

Next Monday, Feb. 11, at 8:30 p. m., Eastern Standard time, WCVB will broadcast the peace plan proposed by The Christian Science Monitor.

WGBH (New York)—11 p. m., piano solos. 11:15, Y. W. C. A. "Stories." 11:30, talk on "Venice." 11:45, "Forecast of Motion Pictures." 11:50, market. 12:15, 5 songs. 7:10, banjo solos. 7:30, sports talk. 7:50, "Forecast of Spring Millinery Styles." 8:15, "Current Topics." 8:45, "National Aspects of Transportation." 9:15, "Broadcasting Broadway." 9:30, piano solos. 10:15, "Movie Review." 10:30, concert.

WOR (New York)—3, concert. 4, fashion talk. 4:15, "French Lectures." In New York University Radio Extension Course. 4:30, songs. 6, poems. 8:30, markets. 8:45, "Postage Stamp Collecting." 9:15, "Broadcasting Broadway." 9:30, piano solos. 10:15, "Movie Review." 10:30, concert.

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MEETING ON BONUS BACKS PEACE PLAN

Proposal to Conscript Wealth as Well as Man Power in War Unanimously Indorsed

Without a dissenting vote, 4500 people, gathered in an American Legion rally for the soldiers' bonus in Mechanics Hall yesterday, adopted a resolution demanding that, in the event of another war, the Government shall draft property equally with the lives and liberties of the citizens in defense of the Nation. The resolution, which was directly in line with the plan for a constitutional amendment proposed by The Christian Science Monitor, was introduced by Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion.

"Henceforth," declared General Edwards, "we propose to make it impossible to penalize patriotism. It was the tragedy of the last war that the Nation's material resources were not conscripted along with the young manhood of the Nation. That mistake must never occur again. If war is to come it must be everybody's war and everybody must sacrifice to carry it through." That this statement expressed the opinion of the great crowd in yesterday's meeting was evident from the great cheer it received, and from the unanimous indorsement that was given it.

Compensation Bill Advocated

Other speakers, who advocated the adjusted compensation bill for veterans of the World War, included John R. Quinn, national commander of the American Legion, Hanford MacNider, past commander of the American Legion, Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, Aaron Shapiro, chairman of the legislative committee of the American Legion, Peter F. Tague, and James A. Gallivan, Massachusetts congressman. General Edwards presided.

Although considerable difference of opinion was expressed regarding President Calvin Coolidge, the speakers were in agreement that the soldiers' bonus should be paid and that the American Legion was prepared to continue, indefinitely, its fight for that measure. Mr. Tague, who is a member of the Ways and Means Committee, declared that Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, in opposing signing of the bonus bill by President Harding, gave as his chief reason the fact that in 1922 there was going to be a deficit of \$650,000,000 in the national income when, in reality, there was a surplus of \$313,000,000. A year and a half ago Mellon estimated that the cost of adjusted compensation would be \$80,000,000 a year; now he says it would be \$250,000,000 a year the first four years. Which figure is right?

Mayor Curley's Speech

Mayor Curley expressed it as his opinion that President Coolidge's statement on the bonus, in his recent message, was "so cold, so callous, so brutal as to startle the whole country. The message contained the ultimatum that the bonus must be paid, or the soldiers must be disgraced."

James T. Williams Jr. of the Boston Transcript, although advocating the bonus, took up the cudgels on behalf of the President. Mr. Williams declared that "to keep faith with the American people the adjusted compensation bill must be passed. It is not a gift, but a debt of honor."

At the conclusion of the three-hour meeting that General Edwards called for a vote on the proposition of universal conscription in time of war. The great crowd, evidently, was familiar with the idea for it voiced immediate approval when the subject was brought up, and there was no opposition to the adoption of the proposition presented by General Edwards.

CANADIAN OPPOSES AMBASSADORIAL POST

BRANTFORD, Ont., Jan. 31 (Special Correspondence)—W. F. Cockshutt, former member for Brantford in the House of Commons, in a public address here, stated the appointment of a Canadian Ambassador to Washington would be the last step necessary to sever relations between Canada and the rest of the world.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Snow or rain tonight and Tuesday; somewhat warmer Tuesday; moderate westerly winds, increasing.

Southern New England: Snow, sleet or rain tonight and Tuesday; increasing temperature Tuesday; increasing winds, shifting to east and southeast.

Northern New England: Cloudy tonight with snow in New Hampshire and Vermont tonight; Tuesday snow, with slowly rising temperature; increasing east and northeast winds.

Weather Outlook for the Week: Rain over south and west of the country tonight beginning of week and considerable cloudiness thereafter, with snow or rain later part; temperature above normal first part and considerably colder latter half.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 76th meridian)

the Empire. He held that any difficulties in United States-Canadian affairs could be adjusted satisfactorily by one Ambassador at Washington representing Canada and Britain. Perhaps the best plan would be for Britain to appoint a Canadian as her Ambassador. Of the three great ties binding the Empire, Mr. Cockshutt believed the appeal to the Privy Council was of greater value to Canada than either the common king or the common flag. The appeal had been of great value to Canada since on several occasions the Privy Council had found for the provinces against the Dominion's authority, thus proving a protection to the provinces.

STATE MAY LEASE CONVICTS TO ITSELF

Alabama Plan Called Distinction Without Difference When Compared With Old System

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 4. (Special)—A distinction with practically no difference is what the new plan for securing convict labor in the coal mines is being called by opponents to the convict lease system.

Gov. W. W. Brandon, Hugh Morrow, vice-president of the Sloss-Sheffield Coal & Iron Company, and others have worked out a plan whereby the mines are being leased to the State, and which is said to relieve the coal mining companies of what they had in the way of responsibilities to convicts and their families. Whether the last statement is true or not is still problematical since the plan has not been divulged, and it is understood will not be divulged until it is put in working order. The following facts have been unofficially announced concerning the plan:

The first places where the change will take place will be Bell Eilen, in Bibb County, and at Flat Top, in Jefferson, according to the reports from Montgomery. The State will mine the coal and dump it on railroad cars at a stipulated price.

The companies owning the mines will be represented only at the mines by engineers and men to weigh this coal. The State will have absolute control of the convict labor on the side of the mines. All tasks and all care of the convicts will be directly in charge of the State, and no company will have anything to say as to the working of the convict labor.

Nothing has been given out in Birmingham, but it is asserted that the plans have been completed and will be put into execution immediately.

BRIGHT FUTURE FOR BOSTON SEEN

(Continued from Page 1)

utilities. We can help to solve the general transportation problem by solving the local and municipal one; and by speeding up the machinery for the distribution and delivery of the commodities of our local trade and safeguarding the coming and going of the patrons of Boston's business we can do our share in making this city a Mecca for New England. In proportion as this municipal government serves the industrial and commercial life of Boston, the strength of its position in demanding the Federal Administration to do its full duty by the Commonwealth and Port of Boston will grow more logical and the appeal to public opinion more popular and potent.

On the subject of the building department the Mayor said an active building year is anticipated and that more than \$50,000,000 will be spent.

Other recommendations are a wage increase of \$150 to all city laborers and mechanics and \$100 for all city employees receiving less than \$1800 a year; adoption of the two-plate system in the fire department and the establishment of a tax rate no higher, and lower if possible, than the present one.

Among those in attendance were former Mayors Thomas N. Hart and Nathan Matthews.

WORLD VOYAGE FOR MOTOR SHIP

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The motor ship Challenger, a former United States Shipping Board three-deck, single screw cargo boat of 11,700 tons deadweight, now owned by the Sun Ship Building & Dry Dock Corporation, Chester, Pa., is preparing to make a world voyage for her first trip as a motor craft.

The Challenger, now loading at Philadelphia prior to taking on additional cargo at New York and Boston, is said to represent one of the most extensive conversions thus far carried on in a Shipping Board boat. A 3000-horsepower Diesel engine supplants former steam drive, and all the above and below deck auxiliaries are electrically controlled and driven. The electric power for the 40 motor driven auxiliaries aggregating about 900 horsepower is generated by three Diesel engines directly connected to 15 kilowatt generators.

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The schedules of these trains provide a service of less than 48 hours from Boston to all principal resorts, leaving and arriving by daylight.

PEACE PROPOSAL TO BE BROADCAST

Buffalo Station, WGR, Hotel Statler, to Send Out Plan of Wealth Conscription

A radio broadcast of the peace plan of The Christian Science Monitor, proposing an amendment to the Federal Constitution to conscript property as well as men in the event of war, will be sent from station WGR, Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y., next Monday evening, according to a message received in Boston today.

Mrs. Grace S. Voorhees will read the text of the plan in addition to comments by internationalists of distinction, which will emphasize the vital seriousness with which the people of the world are regarding the efforts now being made to establish peace on a permanent foundation.

The program will begin at 8:30 p. m., and if it meets with the favor promised that the station of WGR has evening to a radio discussion of the Monitor proposal.

Inasmuch as the WGR wave is heard distinctly in London, Eng., and at other points equally far from Buffalo, the Monitor plan, and the favorable opinion which it has elicited from leaders in all walks of life, will be heard simultaneously in thousands of homes throughout the United States and elsewhere.

Interest in the Monitor Peace Plan has been keen in the city of Buffalo is evident in an editorial which appeared in the issue of Jan. 30 of the Buffalo Evening Times. The editorial, under the caption, "Attention, Mr. Bok!" reads as follows:

Mr. Edward W. Bok will surely be interested in the fact that The Christian Science Monitor of Boston has evolved a significant plan for the abolition of war so far as America is concerned. We have not before us the full details of The Christian Science Monitor's plan, but enough is set in the following paragraph, clipped from an esteemed contemporary, to show that the Monitor has at least blazed the way with an idea susceptible of additional suggestions and conducive to thought.

"To the end that war may be made as repellent to all classes as it is to those who must fight, The Christian Science Monitor has proposed an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, expressed in substance as follows: In the event of a declaration of war, the property, equally with the persons, lives, and liberties of all citizens, shall be subject to conscription for the defense of the Nation, and it shall be the duty of the President to propose, and of Congress to enact, the legislation necessary to give effect to this amendment."

If congressmen knew their salaries were to be conscripted in the event of war, that body would be stampeded against war propaganda. The amendment proposed by The Christian Science Monitor would have no need of relying on the conservatism of capital. The congressional salary would alone act as a stabilizer of all debates.

Whether this thought occurred to our esteemed Boston contemporary, we are not informed, but if it didn't, then, as Emerson said of Michael Angelo, the Monitor has "built better than he knew."

MEMORIAL DRIVE EXTENSION SOUGHT

Legislative Committee Hears Indorsement of Plan

Extension of Memorial Drive in Cambridge from a point near Mount Auburn Street to a connection with the Fresh Pond Parkway, asked of the Legislature by Judge Robert Walcott of Cambridge, was indorsed before the Metropolitan Affairs Committee today by Henry L. Harriman, chairman of the metropolitan planning division.

Mr. Harriman pointed out that the Cambridge Parkway stops at a dead end at Mount Vernon Street and he showed that if the proposed extension is made it will provide a through boulevard from the Cambridge bridge to Watertown. Other than the northern artery, he said, the extension

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BUILDING EXTENDS UNDER ZONING LAW

Providence Officials Report on Real Estate Activity

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 4. (Special)—Highly satisfactory results in building and real estate activity are shown by both the report of the city zoning board of review and the inspector of buildings.

The first report of the board of review, sent to the City Council today, shows that since the application of the zoning law in July numerous instances of investments in real estate have been made because of the knowledge that investors would be protected by the regulation of building on adjoining land. No criticism of the zoning ordinance as a whole has been heard.

Spencer B. Hopkins, inspector of buildings, reports that the aggregate of estimates for new building and alteration in January, \$1,747,900, is a record for the first month of any year since the establishment of the office. Estimates for new building in January total \$1,499,100, and for alterations \$248,800. For the preceding month new building totaled \$1,004,000, and alterations \$229,400. In January, 1923, the new building estimates totaled \$564,300, and alterations \$352,900.

In the record month of January, 1924, valuations were divided with dwellings at \$134,500, garages at \$421,200 and storage plants at \$457,000. Favorable weather conditions are not alone accountable for the January increase, building and zoning officials say.

TRANSFER OF CASES TO COURTS IN OTHER COUNTIES PROPOSED

A law giving judges of the courts of Massachusetts the power to transfer cases from their tribunals to the courts in other counties, when the litigants in such cases are not citizens of the counties in whose courts the suits are filed, was asked for today for Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, by H. Murray Pakulski of the Boston law department.

Attorney Pakulski said that Boston courts, especially the municipal courts, are crowded with many cases which are entered by citizens of other counties and that these non-resident actions have become serious in their numbers, delaying the trial of those cases which are brought in the courts by Boston and Suffolk County residents.

He read a letter from a judge in the Boston Municipal Court saying that the cases of outside parties recently occupied the attention of the civil bench for three days. The judge said that many cases are entered in Boston courts which should not be and that they are entered by attorneys merely as matters of convenience. He said that the judges should have legal power to transfer these cases to courts in other counties.

PRICE CONFERENCE SET FOR MARCH 5

Authorities on the costs of food and coal are to present facts and possible remedies for excessive costs at a luncheon conference to be held by the committee on the high cost of living of the Boston League of Women Voters at the Women's City Club on Mar. 5. Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of Massachusetts Agricultural College, or his representative, is to be present.

The committee of which Mrs. William F. Birdall is chairman, has indorsed the recommendations of the Massachusetts Coal Commission intended to hold prices to a reasonable figure, and appeared at the State House this morning to argue that the Commission on the whereabouts of the coal appointed by the Governor, be continued.

FORD PLANT STILL POSSIBLE

Even though the Ford Motor Company has declined to buy the Sullivan Square playground site, it may yet establish an assembling, exporting, and distributing plant in Boston, according to Mayor James M. Curley, who, early this week, will take R. P. Jones, New England representative of the company, to inspect another site which has rail and water facilities. There is much speculation today as to its location, but the Mayor has declined to make public its whereabouts on the ground that selfish political interests had prevented the Sullivan Square sale from going through.

GIRL SCOUTS HEAR LEADER

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 4. (Special)—Mrs. Jane D. Rippin of New York, national director of Girl Scouts, completing a four-day visit in Rhode Island, met 300 Girl Scouts from all sections of the State on Saturday in a "Scout time" in the gymnasium of the College of Education. Mrs. Rippin addressed the girls on loyalty and leadership and joined with them in Scout play.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Paul P. Mann, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Muriel K. Stadler, Forest Hills, L. I.

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BUILDING EXTENDS UNDER ZONING LAW

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PRESIDENT COOLIDGE DECLARED TO FAVOR SOVIET GOVERNMENT

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 4. (Special)—John Haynes Holmes, addressing the Public Forum here last night, said that President Coolidge is in favor of recognizing the Soviet Government in Russia and that after the presidential campaign favorable action will be taken by the United States. He said:

"President Coolidge is in favor of recognition, but Secretary Hughes is not. Although Mr. Hughes would like to be a martyr on account of Russia, the President will not force the issue, but after the presidential election Mr. Hughes will cease to be a member of the Cabinet and this country will recognize the Soviet Government."

Mr.

EXPERTS HAVE PLAN FOR GERMAN BANK

Details Handed to Dr. Schacht—
Dr. Stresemann Demands
Return of Sovereignty

By Special Cable
BERLIN, Feb. 4.—Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, in a speech before the German People's Party at Stuttgart yesterday declared that the League of Nations would be the guarantor of the return of sovereignty to the occupied districts, and as long as it did not run its own railways in those districts—in other words as long as the Ruhr and the Rhine were not free. Moreover, no German Government, he continued, would permit any reparations being paid as long as Germany remained split up in this manner.

The Foreign Minister furthermore said that he did not believe that the present was the right time for Germany to make any proposals, but that it would wait until the expert committees, which it would then duly scrutinize.

Referring to the report of Woodrow Wilson's passing away, Dr. Stresemann said that this event recalled "the illusion of the Wilson peace," and added that the ideals of the late President had become the "disaster of Germany."

The expert committees resume work today which was suspended over Sunday. Before they adjourned on Saturday they handed to Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, a plan of their own for the establishment of the coming German gold-note bank, the details of which, however, are being kept strictly secret.

Several members of the committees have visited the poorer districts of Berlin in order to make sure that the Germans themselves were doing their share in bringing relief to their destitute countrymen. According to Cyrus Keene, the Berlin representative of the American committee for the relief of German children, whom they also saw, the German farmers are contributing monthly from their own stocks two and a half times the amount of foodstuffs sent from abroad by foreign relief organizations. General Dawes, chairman of the first committee, also paid a visit to the children's hospital and the public schools in one of the labor quarters to see the conditions for himself.

The manner in which the New Year eve celebrations by wealthy Germans and foreigners in German hotel cafes were exploited for anti-German propaganda in other countries has had a deterrent effect on what little social activity is here these days. A big charity ball which had been planned to take place at the Esplanade on Saturday was cancelled, because of apprehension that the experts would be called on to view it as a proof of Germany's ability to pay all the reparations demanded. Furthermore an art school was only permitted to have a private dance on condition that the festivity should cease by 2 o'clock.

BILLS TO EXTEND COST BOARD HEARD

Four Measures Are Before Legislative Committee

Four bills, each for the purpose of extending beyond May 1 of this year the life of the "Commission on the Necessaries of Life," but each providing for a different term, one for an indefinite period, one for three years, one for five, and the other permanently, were heard this morning before the legislative committee on State Administration.

Frank W. Merrick, representing the United Improvement Association, petitioners for a bill providing for a five-years extension of the commission, said that the commission had been of direct benefit to thousands of citizens in their domestic problems, and "indirectly to all of us for the deterrent effect the existence of such a body has had upon those who would place personal profit before public interest."

Senator Abbott B. Rice of Newton, chairman of the committee, asked Mr. Merrick if it would be wise to give the commission power to enforce its decisions, and cited the control of the Department of Public Utilities over the price of gas, electricity, and transportation. Mr. Merrick said he would not so far extend the commission's powers, and continued:

"We thought it necessary to grant companies selling gas and electricity monopolies. In order to keep ourselves we have had to see that they charge reasonable prices. I do not think, however, that this principle of guardianship should be extended. The more we do so, the less able are the people to take care of themselves. All this commission should be given power to do is to educate the public. It should tell people where articles can be bought cheaply, and what concerns are charging exorbitant prices. Then it is up to the people to use their intelligence. If they insist on buying from robbers, they should suffer. Competition, governed by a well-informed public opinion, should be the force fixing prices."

REDUCTION OF ARMS SUBJECT OF PARLEY BY NAVAL EXPERTS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 4.—The conference of naval experts of the states which did not participate in the Washington treaty on the reduction of armaments, and which was to have been held at Geneva last month but was postponed, has now been called for Feb. 15 in Rome. It will be remembered that the reason for the postponement was that General Tschirch, commander of foreign affairs for the Soviet Union, told the League of Nations he regretted that, if the conference was held in Switzerland, the Soviet Government could not take part, because there was no guarantee for the personal safety

of Russian delegates on Swiss soil. In view of the fact that Comrad, who shot Vorovsky, the Soviet emissary, at the Lausanne conference, had been acquitted by the Swiss courts.

The reason alleged for holding the conference in Rome, however, is that the Italian delegates found that they could not leave their capital on the date fixed for conference, which is now expected to be attended, not only by Argentina, Chile, Denmark, Greece, Norway and Holland, which are members of the League, but by two states which are not, namely Russia and Turkey. The League's permanent advisory commission on naval disarmament which will also participate in the proceedings, includes delegates from Brazil, Spain, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and Switzerland, and practically all the naval powers in the world and some others except the United States will be represented.

It is hoped that the experts' conference at Rome will be followed by a general international conference on the limitation of naval armaments to which all the powers, including those which have no navy, would be invited.

CALIFORNIA TO CURB HIGHWAYS' WASTE

By Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Feb. 4.—To eliminate "pork barrel" road building and give California the maximum of utility and efficiency in a public highway system, Friend W. Richardson, Governor, has announced the appointment of a state highway advisory committee of engineers and others, as required of him by legislative enactment. The committee is to submit its findings in a survey report to the 1925 Legislature.

"The people heretofore have voted \$73,000,000 for the construction of highways and this amount has been expended or contracted for," says Mr. Richardson. "By acts of the people and by acts of the Legislature the highway system now comprises 8400 miles of highways. Less than 2500 miles of this has been paved and less than 4000 miles has been graded. The state highway engineer estimates that it will require \$200,000,000 to complete the state highway system, as it now exists, and in accordance with the standards demanded by the present traffic." He continued:

Hundreds of miles of highways have been voted into the state highway system by legislatures with little thought or consideration as to whether these are necessary roads or not. Many of these roads are, in fact, purely and simply pork barrel roads which never should have been in the highway system. The committee I have appointed will, I hope, have the courage to investigate the problem thoroughly and decide what roads should be in the state highway system and what roads should not be. I have appointed a committee of citizens who will serve the State without compensation and whose report should have great weight with the people.

Personnel of the committee includes John B. Gill, San Bernardino, formerly county highway commissioner; George G. Radcliff, chairman of the state board of control, and Robert M. Morton, state highway engineer.

DEGREES AWARDED AT CLARK UNIVERSITY

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 4 (Special).—Degrees were awarded and an address made by Dr. Frederick J. Turner of Harvard University at the John Gilman Clark exercises held at Clark University on Sunday. An academic procession preceded the exercises and the senior class donned caps and gowns officially for the first time this year. Dr. Loring Holmes Dodd of the English department was marshal of the procession, which was headed by Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, president of the university.

BROWN ANNOUNCES NEW LECTURE COURSE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 4 (Special).—One of the most pretentious of lecture courses attempted by Brown University will be that which opens on Feb. 18 and extends through April. To make it accessible to distant students, lectures will be held in two Massachusetts and one Rhode Island city in addition to Providence.

For the accommodation of students who wish to follow the series there will be lectures in Fall River and Attleboro and Woonsocket. The course is under the direction of Prof. Walter Ballou and the lecturers are Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University, Prof. Alfred E. Stearns of Phillips Andover Academy, Prof. George D. Strayer of Columbia University, Prof. Thomas W. Squire of Bryn Mawr, Prof. Harry Lyman Koppman of Brown University, Prof. Wilfred H. Munroe of Brown University, W. Granville Meader of the Industrial Trust Company, Providence, and Roger Williams, electrical engineer of Providence.

CONSERVATORY PLANS 17TH CENTURY MUSIC

A recital of seventeenth and eighteenth century music in Recital Hall this afternoon by Mme. Motte-Lacroix, soprano; Paul Shireley, viola d'amore of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and Stuart Mason of the faculty, an organ recital in Jordan Hall tomorrow evening by Raymond C. Robinson of the faculty, and a pianoforte recital next Friday evening by Gertrude E. Ednas '24 are outstanding events at the New England Conservatory of Music this week.

INSURGENTS FLOCK TO MR. LA FOLLETTE

Progressive Bloc Members in Congress Urge Wisconsin Senator to Seek Presidency

By GEORGE T. ODELL
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—At a conference Saturday night of insurgent senators and representatives from the Republican, Democratic and Farmer-Labor parties, these questions were discussed:

Can Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, be elected President as an independent candidate?

Can such a campaign be financed?

It cannot be said that any determination was had on these questions in the sense that the conferees are ready to make a definite announcement or that a declaration of his candidacy by Mr. La Follette is imminent. It is a fact, however, that the expressions of opinion were virtually unanimous in the affirmative on both questions.

Whatever division there was occurred on the question of the most propitious moment for tossing Mr. La Follette's hat into the ring.

The unpleasant revelations regarding beneficiaries in high political places of the Doherty and Sinclair oil interests have so sullied the chart by which political leaders have been accustomed to steer their course, that it is no longer serviceable. No one can foretell what further disclosures are in store, consequently for conducting presidential campaigns, both before and after the national conventions, are as yet unable to foresee far enough to make new plans.

Conservation as an Issue

Every politician knows that conservation is once more going to be one of the major issues in the presidential campaign, as it was in 1912, following the Ballinger episode. Regular Republican leaders realize that their party is perforce put on the defensive. They do not think, however, that anything that has occurred has made President Coolidge less available for the nomination. On the contrary, in their opinion, he has strengthened his position as the leader of a regenerated Republican Party by the vigorous determination he has shown to foreclose the unsavory oil contracts and to punish those who have been guilty of wrongdoing.

On the other hand there are many Republicans here, not so much of the inner circle, but nevertheless influential, who hold that with conservation almost bound to be the major issue, the Republican Party should choose a man whose record on that issue stands above question. These Republicans are more and more bringing the name of Gifford Pinchot to the front.

It would not be a surprise to some of those who have been following the Presidential fortunes of Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, if, in the next few days he should retire from the race. He has been saying some pessimistic things about the prospects of his candidacy during the last few days, and now he has gone to Chicago to consult his campaign managers and chief financial backer. Some of his recent remarks give the impression that he no longer views the Republican Presidential nomination as a plum to be too highly prized.

Mr. McAdoo's Status

The Democratic leaders are no less at sea than the Republicans as to the course they must steer in the coming campaign. There is not the slightest doubt that William G. McAdoo will make a vigorous defense of his association as counsel with the Doherty oil interests.

While it is agreed that there was nothing ethically wrong in the acceptance of oil retainers by Mr. McAdoo, the political aspect of his case is different. So long as it is inevitable that the naval oil reserve leases must constitute one of the principal points of attack by the Democrats against their Republican opponents in the campaign, even Mr. McAdoo's friends here feel that it would be indiscreet to have him as their candidate.

In fact the situation as to both Democrats and Republicans is very much the same. They are at sea with no trustworthy political chart to guide them, and more and more from the ranks of both parties is coming an appeal to give the people a new deal all around. But nothing can be done until the full force of the Teapot Dome affair has been spent and political leaders can feel reasonably sure that there are no more bombs to be exploded.

That is one reason why Mr. La Follette is unlikely to precipitate an announcement of his intention to run as an independent. Moreover, there are several things brewing that may give a better indication of the trend of popular opinion than the leaders now have. Next week the Conference for Progressive Political Action will hold its convention in St. Louis. Something startling may come out of that. It so happens also that almost at the same hour when the La Follette group in Congress was holding its conference on Saturday, an independent group of women were outlining a plan to start a distinctly women's third party movement, taking as its basis the moral issues that have been brought to light by the recent unpleasant exposures.

UPRISING IN MEXICO HAMPERS SHIPPING

Shipments of merchandise from New Orleans to Mexican ports, by vessels, have decreased from 50 to 60 per cent, as a result of the military operations in Mexico, according to estimates of the traffic managers of the various steamship companies, following a special investigation conducted by the New Orleans office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, within the last few days.

The results of the investigation were received by Lynn W. Meekins, New England district manager of the bureau.

Some steamship lines are calling at Vera Cruz, but they require all ship-

pers to sign agreements relieving them from responsibility from any fine or penalty that may be imposed in connection with any cargo accepted for delivery to Vera Cruz or Frontera. Managers of two lines say no trouble has been experienced in loading or unloading at Vera Cruz and that the dock labor conditions there are in better shape than for many months past. It appears that there is no interruption to commerce in Progresso, Yucatan.

WOMEN ORGANIZING CITIZENSHIP DRIVE

"To sell the idea of voting to every possible voter" is the aim of an "Efficient Citizenship Campaign" about to be launched in Massachusetts by the co-operation of several of the most powerful civic, patriotic and educational organizations in that State under the leadership of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

Among these organizations are the American Association of University Women, Council of Jewish Women, Massachusetts Civic League, Massachusetts Federation of Churches, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the Young Men's Christian Temperance Union. Many others have expressed willingness to co-operate but were prevented from giving more than informal co-operation by their methods of organization and limitation of authority.

Miss Leslie Hopkinson of Cambridge will act as executive chairman of the group and Mrs. Martha Helen Elliott as government efficiency chairman for leagues throughout the State.

Preliminary arrangements are to be completed shortly. Meantime local leagues are expected to take the lead in calling together local organizations taking part in the campaign.

The first step will be to increase the number of registered voters. A rough estimate made by the Massachusetts league shows that less than one-half of the enfranchised citizens, men and women, are registered for voting.

ASIATICS' EXCLUSION ASKED

CHILLIWACK, B. C., Jan. 26 (Special Correspondence).—A resolution asking for the exclusion of Asiatics from British Columbia was adopted at the annual meeting of the British Columbia Fruit Growers Association held here. The Dominion Government was also requested to make a survey of all Orientals in the Province, and their occupations. Inquiries of this nature in the past have been confined to Asiatics in agricultural occupations, and it was thought that if the scope of the inquiry was widened, to show that almost every industry in the Province is being affected, there would be more general support given to the exclusion movement.

RAILWAY WORKERS TO ASSIST DOCKERS

Decision Gives Threatened Strike More Serious Aspect—Efforts at Conciliation

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Support for the water front workers, members of the Transport and General Workers' Union and National Stevedores, Lightermen, Bargemen and Dockers' Union, who have threatened to strike for higher pay, has come from the National Union of Railwaymen. This gives the strike threatened by the water front workers a more serious aspect than it has had before, and insures moral, physical and financial support from one of the largest labor organizations in Great Britain to the dock workers, both in its negotiations with the steamship interests and in the strike should the men come out as they threatened to do, unless they obtain a minimum wage increase of 2s. a day.

The decision of the National Union of Railwaymen to support the dockworkers was contained in a communication by C. T. Cramp of the former organization to Ernest Bevin, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, which was published here late on Saturday night. Mr. Cramp told Mr. Bevin that the National Union had notified its secretary to advise the railway companies of their determination to closely associate themselves with the Transport and General Workers' Union in the present wage struggle and, further, that all the members of the National Union coming under the Shaw agreement would cease work simultaneously with the members of the Transport and General Workers' Union.

By way of parenthesis, it should be said that the members of the National Union of Railwaymen coming under the Shaw agreement are workers on the water fronts.

Committees representing the dockworkers and the steamship companies will meet tomorrow in an effort to reach some kind of an understanding. At this time it is too early to forecast the decision which may be arrived at. In informed circles, however, it is believed that should the representatives of the men and steamship inter-

ests fail to reach an agreement, efforts will be made both by the Government and the steamship companies to have the controversy referred to a court of arbitration. All the indications are that every effort will be made by the Government to reach a settlement without a recourse by the men to the strike weapon.

German Strikers Fined

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Instructions given by the British trades-unions concerned are that, pending the negotiations on the wage rates of German crews on ships in British ports, no German ships will be loaded, discharged or bunkered in British ports. The National Sailors' and Firemen's Union is supported by the Transport and General Workers' Union and its affiliated bodies.

News has been received from Berlin that the crews of two German vessels on their arrival at Flensburg from a British port were arrested for mutiny, while on strike in England, and were committed to prison. Later they were fined 100 gold marks each. The state prosecutor stated that he was legally compelled to take this action against the strikers, irrespective of whether the shipowners desire it.

SPAIN SATISFIED WITH MODIFICATION OF TANGIER DETAILS

By Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Tomorrow the Spanish plenipotentiary is expected here to sign the convention regarding Tangier, which was accepted in the middle of December by France, Britain and Spain, the latter country with reservations. There had been negotiations with a view to certain changes to the advantage of Spain. Few concessions have been made and it is felt that Madrid cannot delay any longer.

The modification of details gives satisfaction to Spain. It was impossible to rectify the frontiers around Ceuta and Melilla, but on minor matters France and Britain are conciliatory. France is greatly pleased that the 20-year old quarrel has really ended and is hopeful that in the same way the dispute with Italy about Italian subjects in Tunis will be settled. France, as a Mediterranean power, wishes good relations with its Mediterranean neighbors.

UNIVERSITY PLANS TO HONOR SCHOLARS

Michigan Will Give Public Recognition to Those Who Attain High Standing

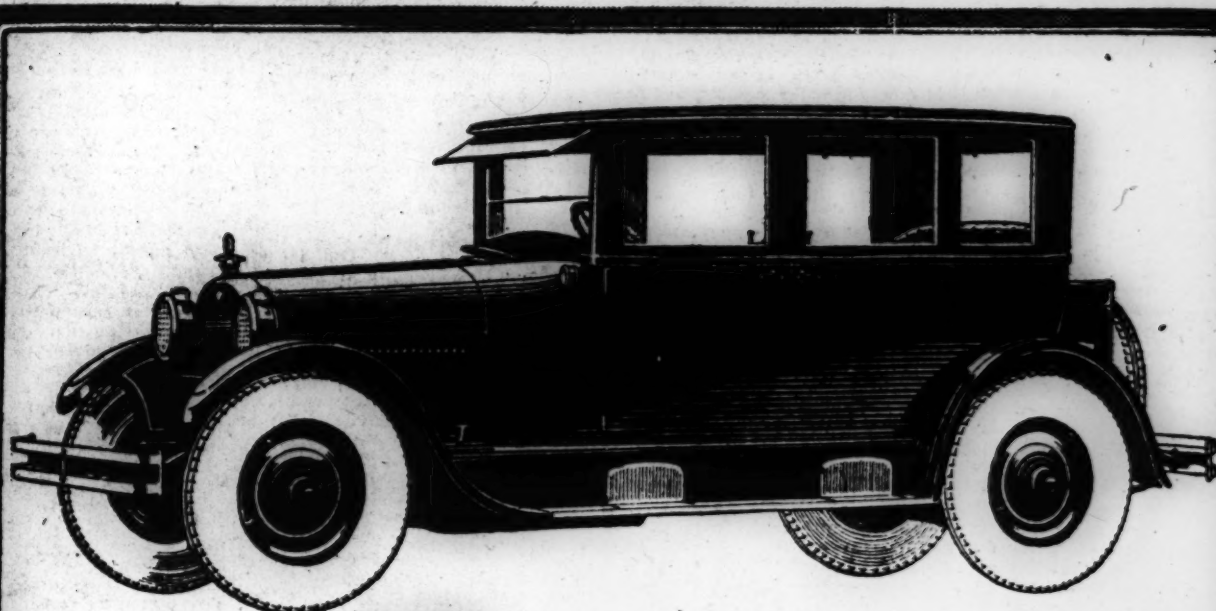
ANN ARBOR, Feb. 4.—Students in the University of Michigan who gain distinction in their studies will be honored by the entire campus. If plans now proposed by the authorities go through to completion, it formerly has been the custom, as at most institutions of higher learning, to honor those who have gained fame on the athletic field but to neglect the students who bring scholastic honor to the university. Under the proposed plan this neglect will no longer be apparent.

It is proposed that there be held annually early in spring a special convocation to be called the honors convocation. The purpose of the plan, it is said, is to give "public recognition in the manner hereinafter indicated to those students who have been elected to membership in societies or appointed or elected to positions where scholarship is a primary qualification."

The plan has met with the hearty approval of President Marion L. Burton and the members of the faculty, who have long been of the impression that more attention should be given to those who get the most out of their college life by conscientious study. The convocation will be an annual affair and will be held this year early in May, according to present plans.

FIGHT WAGED AGAINST AMERICAN MARGARINE

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 26 (Special Correspondence).—Dairymen of British Columbia, at their convention here this week, started a campaign to keep American oleomargarine out of Canada. American manufacturers of oleomargarine are planning vigorous measures to secure a market in Canada. A. W. Neill, Member of Parliament for Alberni, told the dairymen. He warned them to do everything in their power to prevent the American product replacing butter in the Canadian market. "Prohibition of the importation of oleomargarine into Canada is vital to the future of our dairying industry," he declared. If oleomargarine secured a foothold in this country, he warned, it would be difficult to dislodge it.



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LANSING, MICHIGAN

MR. WILSON'S CAREER MARKED BY HIGH POLITICAL IDEALS; ROUTED PARTY DICTATORS

(Continued from Page 1)

Upon his graduation from the latter institution he studied law in the University of Virginia, and practiced it in Atlanta. Feeling that he could do more for law than the practice of it could do for him, he took down his "shingle," bade adieu to the profession, and entered Johns Hopkins University, where, during the next two years, his time was divided between political economy, history and jurisprudence.

Here he took his Ph.D. degree, submitting as his thesis his book on "Congressional Government," published in 1885, and now included in his collected works. He taught law and government at Bryn Mawr next, and then at Wesleyan, in Connecticut, this being the period in which he may be said to have been getting his general bearings, and his appointment as professor of political economy and jurisprudence at Princeton followed immediately.

So also did his appointment to the newly established and separate chair of jurisprudence and politics.

From his father he had learned in childhood the value of clear, concise and compact thinking. The modest Presbyterian minister took pains to impress frequently upon his son Woodrow the necessity of avoiding loose and slovenly thinking.

It is something to keep in sight that while Woodrow Wilson was teaching, or managing the teaching force, at Princeton, he was searching in every corner of the university library and other book collections for beginnings and fundamentals of thought about things that had been handled superficially by others. He went to the roots for knowledge and wrote, and this is why he has been able to deal with them at once so thoroughly, so fairly and so conclusively.

Takes Princeton's Reins

His teachings and his writings were having an influence beyond Princeton when, in 1902, he was elected to the presidency of that institution, the first layman to occupy this position, and the first graduate of Princeton to be elevated to it in 34 years. He lost no time in overturning traditions that had long been distasteful to him and to other educators of advanced opinions.

"He came into office," said a Princeton University historian, writing about the time of his induction, "with emphatic convictions about the obligations of an American university, and of Princeton in particular, to its students, and to the country."

Argument was always Woodrow Wilson's strongest weapon. Whether dealing with university trustees, would-be domineering political managers, stubborn congressmen, or representatives of foreign governments, he employed it to great success. He was so thoroughly educated, so well grounded in general knowledge, and so well taught in ethics and law that he usually, if not invariably, cornered his opponents.

He silenced opposition at Princeton, liberalized and democratized the entire establishment, and provided it with a new and a strong appeal to public sentiment. The public, by the way, had been more closely observant of what was going on in the institution than either its trustees or its president suspected. The Wilsonian philosophy of American education had found followers outside as well as inside the walls. In enunciating it, its author had gone beyond the environment of the university into the wide domain of democratic citizenship and republican government. Attentive listeners were impressed by the possibility of applying the Wilsonian philosophy of education to the political activities of the country. It must do for the government of a municipality, a state or a nation what it was doing or had done for the government of a university. The plain people of New Jersey, regardless of what big business and some of the big newspapers thought or said, and regardless of what the big machine politicians of the Democratic Party might secretly do to prevent it, were bent upon making him Governor of the State. They did.

Big business felt fairly comfortable in the prospect of controlling him when he was once planted at Trenton. His eyes would then be open to the real situation. It was successful as a Governor, and in the event of his popularity continuing, all the probabilities favored his nomination for the presidency in 1912.

His Political Coaching

The great start, as everybody knows, was given him. He ran like a deer. The big interests and the bosses vied with each other in efforts to show how delighted they were over his victory. In due time after his nomination both began to "groom" him for the presidential race. They gave him friendly hints as to the political thing to do. His unresponsiveness caused alarm. Now throughout all that interesting period immediately preceding the holding of the Democratic National Convention in Baltimore, when it had become apparent that the contest for the presidential nomination would lie between Champ Clark of Missouri and Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey, as was confirmed by subsequent developments, no man in America knew better what he was talking about, or better what he was doing, than the former president of Princeton, and few men in political history have dis-

played more clear-sightedness or greater moral courage than did he in giving voice and force to his final decision.

It had been made clear to him that some of his professed best friends, some of his seemingly most enthusiastic supporters for the presidency, no matter how cleverly they might have attempted to disguise it, or how delicately they might have hinted at their expectations, were counting upon making him, to a degree, their tool in the event of his election to the chief magistracy. They were influential, they were powerful, they had, unquestionably, taken a great interest in his political advancement, but they were engaged in frying their own fat and to go any farther with them, intimate as had been his association with them so far, and great as was his personal liking for some of them, would be to surrender his independence, barter his self-respect and to discount, if not to utterly destroy, any satisfaction that should properly result from victory at the polls.

A Sample of Frankness

In the history of American politics there is not another episode that parallels the parting of the ways between Governor Wilson and some of those who were most desirous of becoming his sponsors and supporters for the presidency. Suspecting a change in his attitude toward them, they asked that he state frankly whether or not he desired a continuance of their political friendship, and he told them, with equal frankness, that he did not. For the moment, his reply seemed to shock the country, so ungrateful and so cold it seemed, but as the public saw more clearly what it meant, and what it must have cost in political risk and personal sacrifice to write it, thousands of new admirers and friends sprang to his side.

Soon a very great section of the American people saw in the Governor of New Jersey a man who would rather be independent of obligations that might hamper his course in public life than win the presidency by assuming them.

It was this decision to cut loose completely from all entangling financial, industrial and commercial alliances that won over William Jennings Bryan to the support, and finally, to the championship, of his candidacy, and it was first the support, and then the championship, of William Jennings Bryan that won for him his first nomination. From the moment that Woodrow Wilson "showed his hand" to the interests, the interests fought him by the employment of every agency within their power, but Mr. Bryan proved more than a match for their ablest representatives in the convention and in the campaign, with results that are historical and fresh in the memory of millions.

President Wilson's early state papers are no less important historically than those he prepared later, when the country, reflecting world conditions, was torn with conflicting emotions, and for a time by conflicting policies and sympathies. With the war came to him questions such as never before confronted an American executive. It was no simple matter to gauge the sentiment of the country in the early days of the conflict, or to adjust to it any positive line of policy. In the past the nation had made it an invariable rule to hold itself aloof from foreign complications.

His Duty to Nation

The traditions of the United States demanded that the country should be neutral, and in conformity to those traditions, much as he may have disliked them, the President felt bound to declare for neutrality and to order its enforcement. But he must have seen, as everybody soon began to see, that neutrality would operate one-sidedly, since Great Britain ruled the ocean, and it must have been made clear to him by the manner in which news of seizures of neutral vessels by British warships was taken, that the country at heart was with the Allies and that in time, if the conflict continued, it would be with the Allies in fact.

Miles of newspaper copy have been written in theorizing over what might have happened had the United States plunged into the war upon the invasion of Belgium, upon the torpedoing of the Lusitania, and under other acts of provocation, previous to April, 1917. The fact remains, however, that it did not do so. President Wilson, with many other things, had a Mexican problem on his hands. Money was flowing into the United States from abroad. Business for a long time was more than content to let this condition continue. There was, it is true, an earnest war party; it is true, also, that there was a noisy anti-war party. The Chief Magistrate could not be certain that the country would go with him if he should go beyond the point of warning Germany that she was exhausting the nation's patience by continuing her U-boat policy.

Throughout 1915 and 1916, even through the presidential campaign of the latter year, while antagonism toward Germany was rapidly growing among the people, there was still no well-defined expression of popular feeling in favor of entering into war against the Central Powers.

Before it became clear beyond cavil that nothing short of hostile action would do, President Wilson, patiently waiting for his cue, had to pass through a period of division in his Cabinet, had to dictate and authorize several resonant notes of protest and warning to Berlin, had to test out sentiment of press and public in all quarters of the Republic, had to await endorsement of his policy by the country, had to learn in other ways to know positively that the time was ripe.

The Final Decision

When, after his second inauguration all doubt had vanished, he called an extraordinary session of Congress, delivered his momentous address setting forth the provocation, and carried the national Legislature and the whole American people with him into the conflict.

If anything had been needed to show that his action had the full support of the people, the testimony would have been available in the energy with which the country threw itself into the mobilization of its resources and its industries. His appeals to the people aroused them to the need for vastly increased production, and reconciled them to the inconveniences incident to the conservation of food. He proclaimed an embargo forbidding the export of necessary articles to any of 58 countries and their dependencies. His influence placed food control in the hands of a single food dictator. He appealed to the reason of his supporters against the making of money out of the war, against waste, against delays.

His proclamations materially aided the work of the draft, spoke the national word of courage and cheer to the soldiers and sailors as they went to war, and helped to urge to success the great work of taking up the Liberty loans.

His addresses tested every plan for peace by the fundamentals of liberty and justice for all peoples involved in the war, leading the Nation to see clearly that a peace secured on the basis of anything less than these considerations would be futile because transitory. Not the ambitions of one government or another, he held, but the faith of all the peoples involved, was the true basis for an enduring peace; and only such a peace could be entertained by the United States.

Found Key to Unification

In the process of exposing the German idea, the President found the key to unification of American war effort. As he found his leadership more widely acceptable, he used it to prepare the popular mind to accept the sudden increases in taxation necessitated by the war; he ventured boldly to foster a program of broader concessions to Labor than the country had theretofore ever been in a mood to consider seriously. In the prohibition by proclamation the President doubtless was animated by a purpose to conserve the food supply, yet his action contributed to minimize the retarding effects of liquor-drinking on industrial production, and virtually made the whole country dry six months before constitutional prohibition could become effective.

When the armistice had been declared, and the President made ready for his unprecedented official journey to represent his country at the European Peace Conference, the partisan bitterness incidental to the congressional elections was accentuated by his attitude toward the Republican-controlled Senate. His decision to go in person to Paris, and his policy of aloofness with respect to the upper branch of the national Legislature, became the basis for a discussion which overshadowed even the prospective negotiations. There was evidence of bitter feeling on the part of the Senate and all who held that its constitutional authority with respect to treaties warranted the President in taking the body into his confidence in advance of his participation in the negotiations. The apparent acquiescence in the 14 points that had been general throughout the year up to the signing of the armistice was now superseded by rancorous opposition on the part of anti-administration elements. The public mind was in turmoil as the President departed on his epochal voyage.

Cheered by Great Throats

Popular acclaim followed President Wilson's landing in France. Wherever he appeared he was cheered by great throats with an enthusiasm that well indicated the rate at which his presence was valued by those having

the cause of the masses at heart. Official welcome was outdone by the popular demonstrations, also, in Great Britain, and in Italy he was wildly welcomed.

President Wilson made it his first purpose in the peace gathering to insist that the League of Nations should be accepted as a prerequisite to peace and be embodied in an integral part of the treaty. His attitude in this respect was looked upon only tolerantly, at best. The more liberal-minded elements in England and France joined with him heartily, but most of the delegates were inclined to regard the league plan rather as a fantastic possibility than as either a desirability or a necessity.

Not even the general acceptance of the 14 points, one of which forecast the league idea, had spread a clear notion of what such a league must mean with relation to the peace. President Wilson's first success was in the consensus that the league should become the foundation, instead of the culmination, of the peace agreements. This decision indicated the triumph of the views of those who contended that peace could not be maintained unless a league should be established. The President used his position skillfully in furthering this result, and he received able assistance from Lord Robert Cecil of England, Leon Bourgeois of France, and Gen. Jan Smuts of South Africa. While this establishment of the league idea, however, was hailed with enthusiasm in liberal circles all over the world, the general belief outside Paris rested in the league as advisable and desirable rather than necessary.

About this time, also, in some quarters, notably in the United States, there was some disposition to regard the time spent upon the league as delaying the framing of the treaties and postponing the settlement inopportunist. Amongst the delegates, too, those serving on the commissions among which the work of the Peace Conference had been apportioned, there was for some time a feeling that the work of the League of Nations commission had little relation to the practical solution of treaty problems.

As the work of the conference proceeded, however, this feeling changed. The increasing difficulty of righting old wrongs without creating new causes of disruption, the problem of measuring out justice without falling short of reconciliation, raised doubts as to the ability of the conference to agree upon settlements that could be trusted to keep the world out of war, even if they should avoid a deadlock.

League the Way Out

In this situation the league was discovered to be the way out. It provided the necessary elasticity in the conventions, that promise of final right under which the existing differences could be temporarily adjusted. Almost before the conference was aware of the fact, the league plan, at first merely advisable in the eyes of many, had disclosed itself as absolutely essential.

In the consciousness of a great idea realized, then, President Wilson, leaving Europe, returned to America to find public sentiment unformed, doubtful. The attitude taken by the Senate was even more bitter than it had been at the time of his departure for Europe. He was criticized for delaying to lay the text of the treaty before it, for its consideration and approval. As discussion continued, anti-administration forces made a strong stand for changes in the terms of the treaty, looking to safeguard American interests that were held to be endangered; notably the Monroe Doctrine, the independence of the United States from all European interference or control, and immunity from war over purely European disputes. There was objection because the League of Nations had been incorporated in the treaty; an extreme view was that the United States might well reject the whole agreement and make a separate peace with Germany.

Though obviously this opposition was due in some part to political considerations, and partisan rancor, the situation was not without suspicion of anti-American fomentation, at least to the extent that it could be made to play into the hands of the ultra-radicals. The President, therefore, went on a tour of the central and western

part of the United States, speaking in defense of the Treaty and the League of Nations.

The people of the sections visited greeted him with enthusiasm and heard him attentively. That his addresses dissipated their doubts and tended to solidify opinion in favor of the treaty as drafted was undeniable. In California, particularly, he caused an overturn of opinion that was significant in the home State of one of his leading opponents in the Senate.

Turning homeward, after having covered more than a score of cities and delivered almost forty speeches, the President, worn out with his effort, was forced to cancel that part of his itinerary covering the lower Mississippi Valley, returning to Washington direct.

From this time on President Wilson ceased to take an active part in the Nation's affairs, retiring at the close of his term to his 8 Street home, where he has lived since.

Mr. Wilson's Retired Life of Letters Was Simple Routine in His 8-Hour Day

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP)—After Woodrow Wilson left the White House in 1921 he took the retired life of a man of letters. He lived alone with his wife in a comparatively modest home for a man of his place, and maintained three servants and a car.

His daily routine was modeled on the eight-hour day which he once told Congress was "adjudged by the thought and experience of recent years a thing upon which society is justified in insisting as in the interest of health, efficiency and contentment."

He always said grace before meals, even in the days when he was at a low ebb and he had to steady himself on the back of his chair and whisper the words. He never failed before closing his eyes, for what he knew always might be the last time, to read aloud a few verses from the Bible which lay upon the reading table at his bedside.

Worth \$250,000 Through Thrift
When Mr. Wilson came to Washington from the governorship of New Jersey he brought with him a few thousand dollars in savings. His salary as an educator and as Governor was small. He had been raising a family of girls and although he had written many books his royalties were desultory.

When he came into a salary of \$75,000 a year—the largest he ever had received—years of thrift asserted themselves and he saved money. Royalties from his writings jumped suddenly and tremendously, because his books came into great demand. Social activities at the White House were discontinued because of the war, and he saved a great part of his salary.

It was estimated that when he left the White House, Woodrow Wilson was worth more than \$250,000. The second Mrs. Wilson had a fortune of her own before her marriage.

Nobody ever knew completely what his feelings were for politics during his retirement. He took no active part, but there were sometimes indications that those close about him were urging him to do so. He once asked his medical advisers if he could undertake a campaign and was advised that it would be unwise. Apparently he gave up the thought, but he never lost an opportunity to drop a bombshell on office-seekers, who failed to support his policies while he was in the White House.

"Not Mr. Lodge's Keeper"
On a few occasions he acknowledged the plaudits of admirers who gathered in the street in front of his home and delivered one address by radio, but he made few public appearances. The more notable of the latter were at the services for the unknown soldier and at President Harding's funeral.

On the latter occasion, the former President was waiting in his automobile at the White House, to take his place in the procession. A great array

of notables was passing in and out of the White House when an army officer approached the former President and said:

"Pardon me, sir, may I ask if Senator Lodge has arrived yet?"

Mr. Wilson eyed the man coldly, for an instant, and replied:

"I don't know; I am not his keeper." Arch enemies over the Peace Treaty. Mr. Wilson seldom spoke of the Massachusetts Senator.

Would Not Write Memoirs
Besieged to write his memoirs, or his own account of the Peace Treaty fight, or anything else for that matter, Mr. Wilson always declined except in one or two instances. He spent a good deal of the time writing, propped up in bed, after the habit of Mark Twain, but it was not what publishers were asking for. All his material on the Peace Treaty he gave to Ray Stannard Baker, with permission to write what he would.

"Write what you will," he told Baker, "I'll answer any questions you ask, but it will be your book, and I don't ever want to see what you write." A veritable flood of Wilsoniana—most of it adversely critical, poured off the printing presses after his retirement but he never contemplated writing his own version. Robert Lansing's caustic sentences on his administration and conduct at the Peace Conference he read without comment. It was said he never read the book published by Joseph P. Tumulty, his former secretary. His wife and physicians kept it from him.

His daily mail was a heavy one. Old friends discoursed on the politics of the day and criticized the Republican administration, cranks cluttered his mail box with pleas for financial aid; indorsement for this, that, or the other movement.

Mr. Wilson answered most letters himself; directed a secretary how to answer others and always signed all himself. He read the newspapers with avidity, was abreast of world affairs and lived content in the conviction that the principles he espoused would be accepted in the end.

Boston Men Call Wilson Plan Long Step to Lasting Peace

CHAMBERLAIN, N. H., Feb. 4.—Governor of Massachusetts: President Wilson was called upon to carry the overwhelming burden of summoning the American people to enter the greatest of wars and to hold them steadfast in

their purpose until it was won. He succeeded, and his mighty contribution to the preservation of civilization will be held in most grateful remembrance. His matchless power of statement set the tremendous issues involved in such plain terms that all understood. The country is the better for the ideals to which he gave happy expression. He gave his life in the service of the people who honored him living, and who will hold his memory in highest honor.

Edward A. Filene, advocate of international peace; Woodrow Wilson voiced the great ideals of the new order—that international law and cooperation must be substituted for national antagonism and war. He gave to the world a plan to make horrors of war impossible and the people of the world accepted his leadership. But his own country was not willing to follow him. And yet there is no other road to lasting peace. There is no substitute for war but international law—no substitute for the international court and the association of nations needed to support it.

Dr. Lemuel H. Marble, president of Boston University: Mr. Wilson was a high-minded scholar, a loyal American, a world figure in a time of great stress and significance, who led the people to a greater vision of their duty and voiced their hopes and feelings in such exalted phrase and forceful logic as to arouse in them eager and determined action in World War service to end war.

Dr. Samuel Wesley Stratton, president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology: I served under him during his entire term of office, as director of the Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce. He was much interested in the work of the bureau, and made every effort to promote the scientific work of the Government.

Newton D. Baker Stresses Mr. Wilson's Prophetic Vision

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 4.—Newton D. Baker, a Secretary of War under President Wilson, said:

"He had a mind richly stored and disciplined to almost perfect precision. He had a prophetic vision of the need of the world for peace and order based on understanding and upright dealings, and he had courage, both physical and mental, in a degree rarely equaled, even in great men."

"He was a bit impatient of slow heads and fiercely intolerant of slow hearts; but was a considerate, helpful, and loyal chief to those who saw him literally carrying the weight of the world. We knew that his single purpose and desire was to sacrifice himself to serve his fellow-men."

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(Who's Your Hero?)

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EUROPE UNSTINTED IN PRAISE OF WORK OF WOODROW WILSON

Press and Public Alike Voice Gratitude for His Efforts to Bring Peace and Order to World

Europe with one accord voices its gratitude for the unselfish efforts of President Wilson to lead the strife-torn continent on to the path of peace. The press and public alike are unstinted in their praise of his work, his singleness of purpose and his devotion to his ideals.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 4.—All newspapers here today pay tribute to the memory of Woodrow Wilson. Though there are some which take the view that his career was a tragic failure, surprisingly many are of opinion that it was not Mr. Wilson who failed, but those with whom he had to do.

The Manchester Guardian, for example, says: "At the crisis in human civilization he was the man who told mankind most truly and clearly the right way and the wrong, and already most of those, at any rate in Europe, who passed him aside can see now he knew better than they and was a better man."

The Daily News, too, says: "The new conception of a universal league of peace which Mr. Wilson was the first to force on the world's unwilling gaze will remain as a lasting monument to his memory. He stood head and shoulders above all other rulers of our time as the one man who saw clearly the light of truth in a world of false, menacing relations, and who had the courage to transform his vision into the single dominating policy of life."

Even the Morning Post, which has often in the past frankly criticized the League of Nations, which the world owes chiefly to Mr. Wilson, declares: "His dreams were splendid and he takes a sure place among the illustrious men who have molded the destinies of America."

At the same time the Morning Post regrets that though Mr. Wilson could inspire he could not co-operate—co-operation being the key which could alone unlock the gates of peace. The Sunday Observer, which had a long editorial about Mr. Wilson, takes a different view. It says:

"He failed because he compromised his ideals. Nevertheless, his ideals remain. Time is proving him right in his ideals, and his inability to subdue personalities—his refusal to give up personal animosity." Continuing, he said:

"If the President had been willing to sacrifice personal prejudices to obtain the general support of his people at work will be carried on to his own glory and the permanent benefit of mankind. In the national sense he led his country out on the road of world affairs, from which there is no turning back."

Here Mr. Lloyd George praised. "The tragedy of it all," the one-time Premier mused, "is that Woodrow Wilson's failing was his inability to subdue personalities—his refusal to give up personal animosity." Continuing, he said:

"The President had been willing to sacrifice personal prejudices to obtain the general support of his people at work will be carried on to his own glory and the permanent benefit of mankind. In the national sense he led his country out on the road of world affairs, from which there is no turning back."

France Salutes Mr. Wilson as Great Man Who Saved Country at a Critical Hour

By Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 4.—The passing of Woodrow Wilson brings forth the most sincere expressions of appreciation from France. France was a pioneer in the idea of a League of Nations and cannot but be grateful to its American founder. Unfortunately the passions engendered since the war have divided opinion as to the utility of the actual organization at Geneva. Some so-called realists prefer to rely on the supposed strength of France and are opposed at present to what is described as idealism. But while there may be dispute about his principal work, France salutes in Mr. Wilson the great and good man who saved France at a critical hour and endeavored to build nobly on the ruins of the war.

Paul Painlevé recalls today how, when the result of the war was in the balance, he told Mr. Wilson that 1,000,000 men would be needed in less than a year. Mr. Wilson replied that he should have been, and made good his word.

Raymond Poincaré declares that France will not forget that it was under Mr. Wilson's presidency that the United States accomplished wonders toward saving the liberties of the world and safeguarding the future of civilization. The Premier paid a tribute to the lofty and generous thought which inspired Mr. Wilson, who was passionately enamored of ideals, which he couched in the noblest language. M. Poincaré also recalled the remarkable welcome Mr. Wilson received when he arrived at the station in Paris and drove through the Champs Elysées. That welcome, at the beginning of the Peace Conference, was perhaps the greatest any man ever had in Europe. The world was eager for new international conceptions and a fresh structure for the relations of peoples. That those hopes were disappointed was not the fault of Mr. Wilson.

The United States Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, declared he wrought earnestly for the consummation of great ideals for the good of mankind. In individual conflicts men have supplanted the primitive trial of battle and have substituted judicial arbitration. Mr. Wilson strove to abolish trial by battle in international disputes. If he failed in the accomplishment he advanced the cause.

Georges Clemenceau has sent a profound expression of sympathy, stating that when on his recent tour of America he mentioned the name of Wilson it encountered respect and gratitude for the noble part he played. He

would remain one of the most noble figures of American democracy. Everywhere public men and newspapers are paying tribute to the saviour of France who tried to bring the world nearer to his great ideals and who afterwards was misunderstood.

Woodrow Wilson Will Become One of Great Figures in History, Declares Mr. Lloyd George

CHURCH, SURREY, England, Feb. 4 (AP)—At his new country home here, high up in the Surrey Hills, David Lloyd George, Great Britain's war Prime Minister, yesterday heard from the correspondent of the Associated Press the news of the passing of Woodrow Wilson.

He had just returned home from a Sunday tramp along the countryside. He pulled a big armchair before an open fire, called his dog to curl up at his feet, and then talked for an hour with the correspondent about the man who seemed to control the destinies of the world during the days of triumph for the allied armies, and afterward of the anxious moments when the statesmen labored in the Paris Conference to turn victory into peace.

"Woodrow Wilson will become one of the great figures of history," was Mr. Lloyd George's tribute.

"Wilson, like Lincoln and other great idealists, has not lived to see his dreams realized. Nevertheless his work will be carried on to his own glory and the permanent benefit of mankind. In the national sense he led his country out on the road of world affairs, from which there is no turning back."

Here Mr. Lloyd George praised. "The tragedy of it all," the one-time Premier mused, "is that Woodrow Wilson's failing was his inability to subdue personalities—his refusal to give up personal animosity."

Continuing, he said: "If the President had been willing to sacrifice personal prejudices to obtain the general support of his people at work will be carried on to his own glory and the permanent benefit of mankind. In the national sense he led his country out on the road of world affairs, from which there is no turning back."

But Mr. Wilson could not overcome his failing. Last year when I visited him in Washington he was still as bitter as ever against his opponents. Mr. Wilson walked on his weaker opponents—a dangerous policy for a great man. One can trample on great men, but not little men—there are too many of them."

But, after all, Mr. Wilson was a tenderfoot in politics. Some politicians, after being attacked for years, become inoculated to personal criticisms. But Mr. Wilson never seemed to withstand political pin pricks. They hurt his proud, sensitive nature."

The former Premier told how he had first met Mr. Wilson when he first came to London in 1918. He did not care much for him during the early days of their acquaintance, but he said that later he felt he understood Mr. Wilson's personality and was drawn to him, despite the President's lack of "common touch," which he usually found characteristic of Americans.

To the French, and to M. Clemenceau, Mr. Wilson was incomprehensible, according to Mr. Lloyd George. The American President embodied the highest type of the idealism which, on occasions, manifests itself among the Scots and Anglo-Saxons, an idealism which, the former Premier added, no man can live up to all the time.

Naturally, at moments, there was a slackening and compromising, and then to the French all Mr. Wilson's idealism was sheer hypocrisy.

One of Mr. Wilson's compromises at Paris, which Mr. Lloyd George said he had never been fully acquainted with until yesterday, was an agreement between Mr. Wilson and M. Clemenceau regarding the occupation

of the Rhineland. The documents in the case, which had been in the hands of the British Foreign Office unknown to Mr. Lloyd George, were sent to him yesterday with permission for publication.

The Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, gave to The Associated Press the following statement:

"I am deeply grieved to hear of the death of ex-President Wilson, and I know that the whole of the British nation shares his feelings. Mr. Wilson had a fine vision of reason and wisdom in leading Europe to peace and security. It was 'the highest for earth; too high,' perhaps, and he has gone before its fulfillment. But 'there will never be one lost good,' and in time to come the people will look back upon him and the part he played, and generous judgment will be easy, because he will be recognized as one of the world's great pioneers. I send the sympathies of my Government to Mrs. Wilson."

Frank B. Kellogg, the American Ambassador, who was one of the few Republican senators to support President Wilson's peace policy, said:

"It is with deep sorrow that I learn of the passing of Mr. Wilson. He sacrificed himself in a world cause. He was a man of high ideals and noble aspirations."

President Millerand Cables a Message to Mrs. Wilson

PARIS, Feb. 4 (AP)—President Millerand today cabled Mrs. Wilson as follows: "In the name of the French Nation and in my own name I associate myself with all my heart in the grief that has so cruelly come to you. My country will never forget the great President who played such an important part in the decision whereby the United States came to take her place beside France and her allies in the war of right against might. Humanity will cherish the memory of the generous thinker whose dearest wish was to assure forever the peace of the world."

In this morning's newspapers there are many pictures of the American war President and copious biographies. Most of the commentators adversely criticize his achievements, though the reasons given differ according to the political leanings of the writers.

André Tardieu in the Echo National writes: "The people of France will not forget that, if Woodrow Wilson might have been mistaken in certain political aspects of the peace, he gave his whole mind, soul and will to the war. He fell fighting on the battlefield of peace for those ideas of collaboration to which the short-sighted egotists who put the world where it now is have persisted in turning their backs. France, after honoring him, became unjustly severe to him. When time shall have struck a just mean our country will remember that this great associate in the war was deprived of office for having wished to remain our associate in the peace."

L'Ouvre says: "No man ever, after raising such high hopes, finally caused such deep disappointment."

The following is from the Petit Parisien: "A great democratic citizen, who threw the irresistible force of his country into the balance of the war in our favor! It was not granted to him to realize his conceptions, but French women are mourning today, for each of whom he saved child, husband or brother; they lament him. To Wilson's memory France will be eternally grateful."

Stephane Lauzanne, in the Matin, says: "To him we owe to a great degree the entry of America into the war. He welded three Americas, Atlantic, middle and Pacific, into unity."

The Intransigent says: "Woodrow Wilson could look back with pride on having powerfully aided by his personal action the defense of Germany against the invader, ruined people."

Belgium Recalls War Services

By Special Cable

BRUSSELS, Feb. 4.—The news of Mr. Wilson's passing arrived here on Sunday afternoon. Paul Hymans, who was one of the Belgian delegates at the Peace Conference, interviewed by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, said he knew Mr. Wilson and it was to him and to Colonel House that Belgium owed the right of priority granted it in regard to the payment of German reparations. Mr. Hymans added: "I have

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

PRESS, BAR, PULPIT EXTOL MR. WILSON

"Greatest Figure of Century" Leaves Rich Heritage for Mankind, Friends Say

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Press, bar, pulpit, and public officials of New York today paid tribute to the life and achievements of Woodrow Wilson.

The New York Times: Time and reflection are requisite to any full and formal judgment of Mr. Wilson's achievements and of his place in American history. Suffice it to say now that he rose to his greatest heights during the war with Germany. . . . And by the end of the war he claimed authority had risen to a pitch throughout the world never attained by any foregoing President in his own lifetime.

The World: His influence survives a mighty and a growing power. His ideals, only in part translated into action during his troubled life, remain as a rich heritage for his countrymen, a source of inspiration and a store of wisdom for guidance toward a finer civilization.

We deserted the League of Nations, by a fateful combination of evil chances, a nation that is never consciously sordid, never mean, never base, was tricked into abandoning Europe to four years of war which we might have helped her to avoid, and to fiscal ruin, reacting disastrously upon us.

Brooklyn Eagle: "Mr. Wilson would have had a high place in the roster of American statesmen, even if his Presidency had not been marked by his part in a world-wide upheaval. He entered upon the greatest of all offices with an admirable record as a state Governor and a party leader. He brought to the Presidency intellectual abilities of a high order, not the least of which was a gift, cultivated by long experience as a writer, for the clear and direct exposition of the things in which he believed. It has been truly said of him that his state papers have a distinction in style which is almost unique. His services in the field of domestic reform were very great and would alone give him an indisputable claim to eminence."

Other leaders must arise to take up his work and carry it forward to success. The New York Herald: To the credit of Woodrow Wilson let it be said that undoubtedly he honestly believed that his leadership, his ideals could give to Europe, to the whole world, the peace and happiness which ordinary men had failed to obtain. He returned to the United States to present a peace treaty with which the Covenant of the League of Nations was met by defeat at home. In that contest this country saw Mr. Wilson, perhaps not at his best, but surely in his most generous and noble. He shall have struck a just mean our country will remember that this great associate in the war was deprived of office for having wished to remain our associate in the peace."

Woodrow Wilson will take up many pages in American history. He was a

man who did things. He was a man who reached out for new ideas. Tradition did not bind him in his action, yet tradition defeated him at last in what seemed to be his greatest ambition, the creation of a world government.

New York American: As a representative of all of the people, President Wilson carried through the years of the war the heaviest load ever put upon a man in this country since the days of Abraham Lincoln. And, like Abraham Lincoln, Woodrow Wilson has given his life in the service of his country. . . .

John W. Davis, former Ambassador to the Court of St. James: That history will write him down as the greatest American of his day, and one of the greatest of any day. I firmly believe, in boldness, courage, inflexible will, and fixity of purpose, he has been surpassed by none of those who have filled the presidential chair.

It fell to his lot during the great war to speak as the accredited voice of the allied world concerning the reasons for the war and the terms of peace; and it is no exaggeration to say that his words moved armies and brought empires to dust. . . . The world will walk for many a year to come by the light of his ideas and ideals, with which his name is inseparably linked. His work will live after him and his stature grow greater with the years.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy: Woodrow Wilson, in his life, gave mankind a new vision of pure democracy. . . . Dr. Henry van Dyke, former Minister to The Netherlands: His achievements put him among the great American presidents. . . . Bishop William T. Manning of the Episcopal Church: President Wilson's great abilities made him a leading figure in every sphere of life in which he moved. His name will stand in history as the President who guided our country through the period of the World War. His great ideal was world peace. He gave his health and life to this great cause.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson of the Methodist Church: He was a great man, who met a difficult situation as best he could. His place in American history is assured through all the years.

Alton B. Parker, Democratic nominee for Presidency in 1904: A great man has passed. True he was not perfect, but then, no man ever was. His critics will vie with his friends today in saying "He had the courage of his convictions, and he did his duty as he saw it at the time." The League of Nations will yet be deemed his supreme work.

Col. Edward M. House, long a close adviser to Mr. Wilson and a member of the Peace Commission: With Woodrow Wilson's advent to the Presidency idealism, for the first time, had its opportunity in government. That all the measures he so ably advocated did not wholly succeed, was not because they lacked merit. His efforts will surely stir another President to follow the path he had blazed. In this mighty Republic they may yet reach that lofty height to gain which Woodrow Wilson laid down his life.

Frank L. Polk, former Under Sec-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

WILSONIAN IDEALS PRAISED BY OFFICIALS AND NEIGHBORS

World Peace His Highest Goal—Must Take Place Among Renowned of All Ages Is Feeling of Nation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Official Washington, acquainted with Woodrow Wilson as President of the United States, and others who knew him as "Neighbor Wilson," today joined in paying tribute. Some of the testimonials follow:

William H. Taft, Chief Justice of the United States: "Mr. Wilson in the latter years of the war and in the year following the armistice was the greatest figure on the world's stage. No man in a century wielded more power and influence. He was born to command with confidence and courage, and events gave him an opportunity to lead men not given to any other in our history. He was a man of high ideals and great force of character to pursue them. A deep student of government, a scholar of widest culture, a writer and orator of happy, apt and beautiful diction, he brought to the great place he held most exceptional faculties. He will live in the ideals he preached and sought."

Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State: "His strenuousness was a great leader, of outstanding ability and character whose services will be ever memorable."

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce: "As time softens the asperities of the war, his stature as a great leader through a great crisis in our national life, his high courage, and his inspiration to lofty action, will bring to him the high appreciation and deep gratitude of our people."

John W. Weeks, Secretary of War: "His strength of purpose, his courage, and his loyalty to his ideals caused that admiration and respect which now accentuates our sorrow. He expended his strength and vitality in the service of his country, and leaves as a heritage an example of public service which should ever inspire his countrymen."

R. L. Owen, Senator from Oklahoma: "His strenuousness was a great leader, of outstanding ability and character whose services will be ever memorable. The world has already borne tremendous fruit in America and which is destined to be more and more valuable. It was under his administration that the Federal Reserve Act was established, resulting in more than doubling in America its banking power in an incredibly short time."

It was under his administration that the great Farm Loan Act was established, destined to lend millions to agriculture at lowest rates, long time with amortization. He caused the establishment of the Federal Trade Commission which will ultimately abate the evils and unfair practices of monopoly. His services to labor have been very great."

It was under him that America financed and won the World War which overthrew the great military dynasties of Germany, Austria, and

Russia, and gave the most tremendous impulse to democracy which the world had ever known."

It was under his influence that the League of Nations was established with its principles of international justice and good will, was made a living organization, and will grow into a means ultimately of preventing future war. History will accord to Woodrow Wilson the high place to which he is entitled, and in the passing of this soldier of the common good perhaps Americans will be willing to forget the partisan antagonisms engendered against him."

John R. Kendrick, Senator from Wyoming: "The impression of the public was that he was a man of unusual aloofness and distant from his fellows, but there was not a public man in our history, and the more incorrect things were thought and said. He was almost the easiest man to meet that I ever knew. He was one of the most indefatigable workers I ever came in contact with, and I never knew of anyone who carried out the duties before him with such clock-like precision and efficiency."

E. D. Smith, Senator from South Carolina: "Mr. Wilson was the most outstanding and commanding figure during the years of the world's greatest war. Whatever else may be said, he has so impressed his character and his ideals upon the world that they will last as long as democracy lasts and so long as men shall strive to obtain national accord."

Kenneth McKellar, Senator from Tennessee: "In all that pertained to economic history, and the science of government, Mr. Wilson was easily first of all our Presidents. In all other substantial matters he had no superior. Perhaps there never was so learned a man who sat in the presidential chair. He was easily the one great outstanding leader in the most far-reaching and momentous World War that ever took place on the earth, and I believe that he will go down in history as the great statesman and leader of his age."

Cordell Hull, chairman of National Democratic Committee: Woodrow Wilson was one of the very few great Presidents and statesmen in American history. He was more than that. He was the greatest exponent, at a most critical stage, of those moral, spiritual and civic ideals so necessary for world rehabilitation and the promotion of permanent peace everywhere. The nation and the world will look in vain for his equal as a statesman, philosopher and humanitarian. His great services will forever stand out in history."

GOOD WINDOW GLASS DEMAND

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 4.—There is good demand for window plate and all kinds of building glass in this district, and the record established in the first five months of 1923 is expected to be duplicated.

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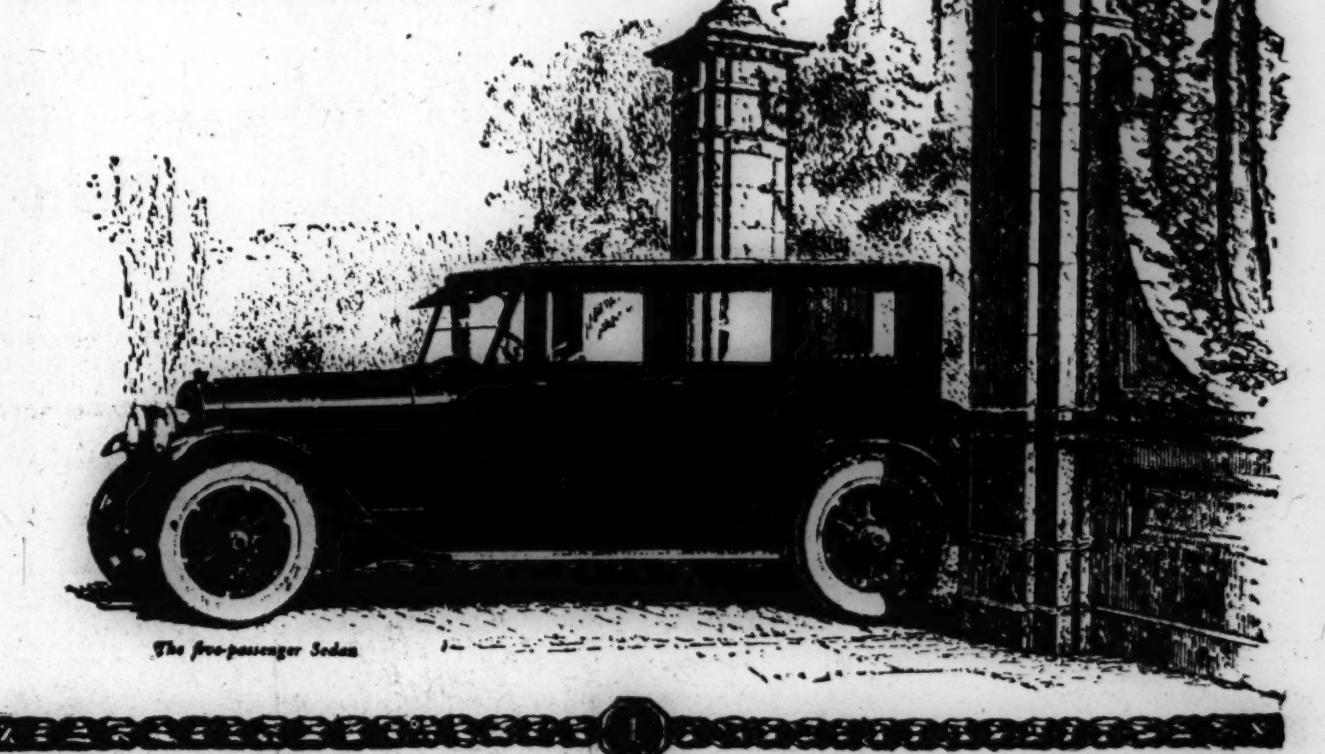
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PRESS, BAR, PULPIT EXTOL MR. WILSON

(Continued from Page 5)

retary of State: Woodrow Wilson was and is the greatest figure of our time. Bitterly and deliberately maligned by a few, misunderstood by some, nevertheless he compelled the admiration of the civilized world. . . . He did not triumph in his fight to make lasting peace a reality, but the battle is not lost, as his lofty idealism has left an indelible mark, and will live on in spite of temporary defeat.

Everett Colby, chairman of the executive committee of the League of Nations, said: "Woodrow Wilson and Theodore Roosevelt, in the same way as a richer truth, Abraham Lincoln's policies to the world. Mr. Wilson's political issues are rapidly becoming shaped and fashioned as he foresees. His policies, once accepted, will be a lasting monument to his memory."

Henry W. Taft, a brother of ex-President Taft, Mr. Wilson's project for the League of Nations and his participation in the framing of the Versailles Treaty, no doubt, assure him a lasting place in the history of the Great War. We must give Mr. Wilson credit for uncommon imagination in dealing with the political questions. If the ardor with which he advocated measures had yielded more to the practical necessities of legislation, more concrete results would have been achieved.

Bernard M. Baruch, economic adviser for the American Peace Commission: The greatest figure of the century has passed, but no man of any age in history has left a richer heritage for mankind. Woodrow Wilson's concept of the League of Nations will survive disparagement and attack as the true outline of the relationship that must prevail among peoples.

Walker D. Hines, former Director-General of Railroads: In history, Mr. Wilson will stand out as one of the greatest apostles of peace. Through the war his mind was on the achievements of permanent peace. Throughout the peace conference his effort was to promote the cause of peace, and his teaching of peace, which he did promote it. Mr. Wilson will stand out as the man, who, more than any other, saw the world need for peace and strove to realize that objective.

Abraham I. Elkus, former Ambassador to Turkey: As time goes by, more and more will be appreciated the Administration of Woodrow Wilson, and the high character of his policies and his actions were governed. He sought to perpetuate a plan by which all wars in the world would end.

Martin H. Glynn, former Governor of New York, who nominated Mr. Wilson for the presidency at St. Louis in 1916, said: "Woodrow Wilson was a wonderful combination of knowledge and intellectuality. He came to the President's chair from years of historical and political study and teaching. He was a man which other men had to seek in libraries he knew by heart and this made him ready in debate, formidable in counsel and quick in decision. Some Oxford don once called Lord Acton a 'storehouse' of his historical and political knowledge. Woodrow Wilson could be called the same."

Men may differ all they please about the Treaty of Versailles, but this was a composite work wherein Woodrow Wilson was only a minority factor—but in his individual capacity, where he had full sway as President, history will write Woodrow Wilson down as great in peace and great in war.

Robert Lansing, Secretary of State in the Wilson Cabinet: No man of this generation has been inspired by higher ideals or more earnestly for the welfare of mankind. One may have differed with him as to the practicality of his ideas, but no one could refuse tribute to the loftiness of his thought and purpose, he is entitled to be remembered as a great war president, who served faithfully, who achieved much, and who gave his life for a

Wilson While Student Chopped His Own Wood

DAVIDSON, N. C., Feb. 4.—WOODROW WILSON was a student at Davidson College from the fall of 1878 until just before next commencement. His home at that time was in Wilmington, N. C., where his father, a member of the board of trustees of Davidson College, was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.

During young Wilson's stay at Davidson he chopped his own wood, pumped his own water, washed his lamps and cleaned his room in the historic Chambers Building. His average grade for the year was 81%, and his surviving classmates describe him as an all-around youngster, a recognized leader in college, and especially versed in current politics.

cause he conceived to be for the good of his fellowmen.

NATION'S TRIBUTE TO WILSON IDEALS

(Continued from Page 1)

scene of his many triumphs, this remarkable career comes to an end. Finis J. Garrett, speaking in the House said in part:

"It is not for us now to enter upon speculation or to attempt to fix Woodrow Wilson's place in history. We could not do that if we would. History itself will adjust that, and it is reasonably safe to assert that it will do so unerringly."

Mrs. Maud Wood Park, president of the National League of Women Voters, issued the following statement:

"Woodrow Wilson will live in history as the first of our presidents to put international co-operation to prevent war above all other interests, national and world-wide."

Mr. Wilson a Great World Figure, Says Hiram Johnson

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Hiram Johnson, speaking here of Woodrow Wilson, said:

"He was able, firm and courageous. Whether we agreed or disagreed with his views, his unstinted and wholehearted devotion to them won the respect and admiration of all."

"He was not only, as our Chief Executive, a commanding personality but in his time was a great world figure. History will write him as one of the outstanding characters of this era."

Canadian Statesmen Pay Tribute

OTTAWA, Feb. 3.—Sir Robert Borden, Canada's war-time Premier, paid the following tribute to former President Wilson:

"In the death of Mr. Wilson the world has lost the service of a great man. Strength and sincerity of his high ideals and great purpose will give him a distinguished place in the forefront of statesmen of this century. Splendid courage and remarkable tenacity characterized his attitude on every question of principle."

The irony of fate was that a man of less brilliant parts might have, perhaps, won more enduring results in the latter episodes of his public career."

W. L. Mackenzie King, the Premier, in a telegram to Mrs. Wilson, said: "My colleagues in the Government of Canada join with me in extending to you an expression of every sincere sympathy in your bereavement. We feel that the citizens of our country would desire us similarly to express tribute to the loftiness of his thought and purpose, he is entitled to be remembered as a great war president, who served faithfully, who achieved much, and who gave his life for a

what strongly by the animosities still lingering from the controversy at Paris over Fiume and the Adriatic problem in general. In concluding its comment, however, the Giornale d'Italia says:

Beyond the funeral pyre hatreds cease to exist, as the ancient proverb says. Today, therefore, since Fiume is rejoined to Italy and our dissensions with the Yugoslavs are happily resolved, we too can forget our bitterness, recalling the divine value of the entrance of the United States in the World War.

Both King Victor Emmanuel and Pope Pius expressed their deep regret. The King, in expressing his sorrow, recalled the personal friendship between himself and Mr. Wilson growing out of the President's visit to Rome after the war.

By Special Cable
ATHENS, Feb. 4.—The newspapers pay tribute to Mr. Wilson's peace efforts, emphasizing his great task and indicating the importance of America's participation in the Great War, without which, it is said, Germany would have been victorious.

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Italian Press Comments

ROME, Feb. 4 (AP)—Italian newspaper comments on the passing of ex-President Wilson are savored somewhat. The name of Woodrow Wilson is closely interwoven with our foreign relations and destinies. We can only promulgate foreign policies as a defenseless and unarmed people and must devote our efforts to resisting the charge that we are morally responsible for the war.

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LEAGUE HOPE GROWS AS FOUNDER PASSES

Chicagoans Declare Attention Will Be Focused on League—Wilson Ideals Lauded

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Revivification of the League of Nations in America through the emphasis newly laid on it by the passing of Mr. Wilson is anticipated by many friends of the League here. Inquiry in this circle by the Chicago office of The Christian Science Monitor today brought the following comment:

Graham Taylor, founder of the Chicago Commons and nationally known settlement worker:

Woodrow Wilson and the League of Nations have been sacrificed by partisan propaganda and spite. Instead of passing with its leader, the League issue will be reopened and undoubtedly will receive great impetus in the approaching presidential campaign.

It is my impression that United States' entrance into the League is being considered more and more favorably, possibly with minor reservations; though a referendum of the people might be adverse at the present moment because of the partisan propaganda spread against it. If Wilson had been a Republican, partisan spite would not have been shown by the same people, and the League might have been endorsed as a Republican measure.

"League Still Lives"

But the League still lives in American thought, and will find strength as America develops a sadly lacking international consciousness. The League Plan in creating League interest; the councils of foreign relations are rapidly spreading intelligence in regard to the United States and its foreign relations; and, again, discussion of immigration policy in the present Congress will aid the people in understanding their country's relations with other peoples.

Charles P. Anderson, Bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Chicago, said: President Wilson was the most outstanding world figure of this generation. He was on top of the world. Probably no other man ever rose to such a height of international eminence or had his powers so suddenly cut off. There was no other man to whom so many people and nations looked as the spokesman of the ideals and aspirations of democracy."

His name will be forever identified with the League of Nations which was an attempt to bring peace and to international relationships those Christian tenets without which wars will continue to make the human race deteriorate and threaten the collapse of our civilization. Although I did not vote for President Wilson I welcome the privilege of paying my tribute to him as a great American and future generations will desire to honor."

Fourteen Points Praised

Mrs. Catherine Vaughn McCullough, president of the Illinois Democratic Women's Club, said: Because of the 14 points and his persistent urging of them, Mr. Wilson has become the great figure in the world. There is no monarch, prime minister or political leader famous 10 years ago who continues to have the hold of what thoughts of his own people or of the world that Mr. Wilson has continued to hold."

William B. Hale, lawyer and chairman of the executive committee of the Council for Foreign Relations, and organization for promoting, through open forum discussion, interest in foreign relations said:

The leadership of Woodrow Wilson and his stand for the League of Nations was such that it will never fail to have a most prominent influence on the United States' foreign policy. I rejoice that Mr. Wilson steadfastly refused to accept the Senate reservations, for had we gone into the League under such conditions we might have had to withdraw. Today we are able to go ahead toward the League goal without such obstacle."

hope for the time when the United States may join the League. In its present or in modified form, sentiment is stronger every day for it. The passing of Mr. Wilson should be the signal for all friends of the League to get together to protect the United States entrance, with whatever reservations may be proper."

League Sentiment Growing

It is a vital political issue today and must come before the councils of the big political parties, for their adoption of rejection.

Horace J. Bridge of the Chicago Ethical Society said: The cause of the League of Nations has gained, rather than lost, through the passing of Woodrow Wilson. This event has forced people to see our former President in a new light. Even his enemies are now testifying to the greatness of the foremost exponent of the League. I firmly believe the success of the League is brought nearer fulfillment by the loss of Mr. Wilson to the cause. I believe the path of the United States has been made clearer, and that its entrance is brought nearer."

Miss Ella Boynton, chairman of the Chicago branch, Women's International League of Peace and Freedom, said:

While I feel it a tragedy that Wilson could not see the fulfillment of his peace work in his lifetime, still, it may be that this tragedy may startle people into realizing the importance of his work. I feel that his 14 points are the greatest program for peace that the modern world has had and look upon the League of Nations as the most hopeful agency for peace which exists in the world today."

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INDUSTRIAL PEACE ADVANCE REPORTED

Connecticut Had 24 Strikes in 1923 With No Industry Scene of Extraordinary Unrest

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 4 (Special).—That 1923 was "a year of comparative industrial peace in Connecticut," is asserted by Connecticut industry, the organ of the Manufacturers' Association, which announces a total of 24 industrial disputes resulting in strikes during the year with no particular industry the scene of any extraordinary unrest. Three disputes each occurred in the clothing, foundry and machine shop, paper, silk and velvet, and woolen and worsted industries and two each in the cotton and shirt industries.

The statement continues: "This is in striking contrast to the three-year period preceding 1923, and particularly to 1920, when out of a total of 34 disputes, 14 occurred in the brass industry and 15 in foundry and machine shops. In 1921 the trouble was concentrated chiefly in the printing and publishing industry in which there occurred a strike of 27 days, a record total of 27 for that year."

The following year—1922—the situation in the cotton industry accounted for five disputes of the year's total of 18. The hat and the brass industries—two lines whose production in former years was seriously impeded by strikes—were singularly free from labor troubles in 1923, and in printing and publishing there was but one dispute. In addition it must be borne in mind that although the total of strikes occurring in 1923 was greater by nine than in 1922, the number of working days lost, the estimated loss in wages, and the estimated loss in production were notably lower than any other year in the four-year period.

The cause of dispute in 14 cases out of a total of 24 in 1923 was a demand for an increase in wages. Bearing in mind the upward tendency in wage rates from spring until fall of last year it is natural to expect that the most fruitful source of trouble would lie in that direction. Second in rank numerically but otherwise of the least importance were the disputes arising from a demand for the closed shop, of which there were six.

Members will be interested in knowing that in one of the closed shop cases the demand for the closed shop was granted. In one instance the lack of understanding of the wage system then in force brought about a strike, while in one other plant the closed shop was deemed by the employees excessive precipitated a walkout. In the other two instances the dispute was the result of the discharge by the management of a more or less popular employee.

People's Symphony Orchestra
The People's Symphony Orchestra gave its twelfth concert of the season in the St. James Theater, yesterday afternoon. The program comprised "Carnaval Romantique" overture, Berlioz; "Jupiter" Symphony, Mozart; "Kol Nidrei," Bruch; suite, "Carmen," Bizet; Polonaise in E Major, Liszt; Ralph Shmally, violinist, and a member of the orchestra, was the assisting artist. The program was well received, and its broad, romantic melody for English horn and vivacious, rhythmic saltarello theme, was played with the necessary joy and animation.

The symphony was well performed. While the playing of the first theme of the allegro seemed to lack brilliancy and vim, the most restful passages were smooth and pleasing. In the quiet, tender second theme the strings were especially clear. In the andante, the muted strings, with their exquisite melody, and later the bassoons and oboes in a theme of contentment, were effective. But in the thematic development that followed the orchestra did not ring clear. The minutes were light and free, and the performers were at home with it, gay and fresh themes. In the finale, though the orchestra found the intricate contrapuntal development somewhat difficult and the union was not always perfect, yet the perfect improvement clearly the steady improvement toward the goal of flexibility and balance of tone.

The applause which followed Mr. Shmally's musically interpretation of "Kol Nidrei," an adaptation of an old Hebrew melody, was enthusiastic and well deserved. His tone was full and rich. The suite from "Carmen" and the Liszt Polonaise were read carefully and well played.

NEW B. U. INSURANCE COURSE
Boston University College of Business Administration, in co-operation with the Boston Life Underwriters' Association, is announcing a new course, to begin on Feb. 11, on the subject, "Putting Estates in Order With Special Reference to Inheritance Taxes and Life Insurance." Frank W. Ganss, formerly president of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association, will give a series of eight lectures on this subject on Monday evenings at 7 p. m. at 325 Boylston Street. An introductory lecture on "Legal Aspects of Putting One's Estate in Order," will be given by Courtney Crocker, Boston, counselor-at-law, Feb. 11.

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Music in Boston

"Boris Godounov"

The Chicago Civic Opera Company presented "Boris Godounov" at the Boston Opera House Saturday afternoon, with this cast:

Boris.....Feodor Chalkapin
Shenise.....Tamara Stokietz
Xenia.....Margery Maxwell
Prince Shuisky.....Jose Mojica
Gregory.....Pavel Lamont
Vladimir.....Virgilio Lanzari
Mikhail.....Edouard Metropoli
Missaia.....Lodovico Oliviero
Marina.....Cyrena Van Gordon
The Nurse.....Maria Claessens
Tobias.....Desire Deferre
Official of the Police.....William Beck
The Board of the Court.....Louis Derman
A Bumpkin.....Harry Stier
The Baron Kravtchikoff.....Giuseppe Minerva
The Inn Keeper.....Alice Dierman
Conductor, Giorgio Polacco

At long last Boston has seen and heard Chalkapin as Boris, and Boston, as represented by the large audience of Saturday, subscribes to the general verdict of the greatness of the impersonation. The compelling quality of his work seemed Saturday to lie in his acting rather than in his singing, which confirms the impression given by him in recital. His voice is of good quality and flexibility, but of itself it would hardly place him at the head of singing actors. As for his histrionic ability, one can but say that it has the supreme touch possessed only by such other artists as Duse and some of the Moscow players. One is driven back on the trite saying that the man for the time lives as the character he portrays.

The rest of the cast did their part so well, and the orchestra under Mr. Polacco played with such eloquence, that one was moved to the reflection that there are advantages in living in the Provinces. By all reports, the performance of this opera at the Metropolitan of late have been dull in the extreme; perhaps everybody there is fed up with the ungrateful task of merely making a background for Chalkapin. But the Chicagoans, here for a brief stay, seemed bent on making the best background they were capable of; result, an excellent performance.

What of the opera itself, heard here in recent years only inadequately, from the itinerant Russians? Dramatically, it is a badly constructed, episodic work. As for the music, a rehearsing of it under better conditions inevitably brings up the old controversy over its revision. Music by Moussorgsky? Or is it Moussorgsky's? But how much of it is Moussorgsky's? And was Rimsky-Korsakoff justified, or was he not, in his editing and revising?

Toward the close of his biography, Rimsky tells us that he remained "inexpressibly pleased" on hearing this opera with his revision and orchestration produced with a large orchestra, and Chalkapin in the title role. Today it would seem a little extravagant to say one was "inexpressibly pleased" with this music. What was the music like in its first form, as given in 1874? Evidently it was not too offensive, for Rimsky himself reports that the opera was produced then "with great success." We were all "lubilant," and a little farther on in his book he says: "Some two years later, the Lord knows why, productions of the opera ceased altogether, although it had enjoyed uninterrupted success."

Why, then, did Rimsky revise the work? He and Moussorgsky were great radicals in youth. Moussorgsky passed from the scene still a radical, but 20 years after "Boris" was taken from the boards, when Rimsky published his revision, he himself had become perhaps a little more "regular." He found faults in Moussorgsky's score which much disturbed a professor of long service in the St. Petersburg Conservatory. So he remedied them. Well, today his revision often sounds tame. One would like to hear the original score, with all its crudities and all its inspiration. L. A. S.

PROF. THOMSON

TO GO TO ENGLAND
LYNN, Mass., Feb. 4 (Special).—Elith Thomson, one of the founders of the General Electric Company and among the world's eminent electrical engineers, who recently was awarded the Lord Kelvin gold medal, will go to England to receive the medal on July 11. The award was made by British and American Engineering societies acting jointly. It is awarded every three years as a mark of distinction for excellence in original research work in engineering. Prof. Thomson is the first American to receive this honor.

MONTGOMERY WARD SALES GAIN
CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Montgomery Ward & Co. January sales totaled \$11,236,477, compared with \$8,477,239 in January, 1923, the largest January in the company's history.

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Announces the Opening of New Location at

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Kreiser-Tertis

Fritz Kreiser gave a recital in the Boston Opera House yesterday afternoon, assisted by Lionel Tertis, viola player, and Carl Lamson, pianist. The program included the Franck Sonata for violin and piano, Mozart's "Symphonie Concertante" for violin and viola, and a box of preludes stamped with the names of Tartin, Porpora, Schubert, and the violinist himself as transcriber.

The mere appearance of Mr. Tertis on the concert platform with Mr. Kreiser was an event of extraordinary interest in itself. It was a remarkable, though characteristic, gesture of generosity on the part of the greatest of artists of the violin. Not that Kreiser has anything to fear from comparison with any virtuoso of what-ever instrument; but famous concert stars are not in the habit of sharing their patch of firmament with other musical planets of any magnitude. Further, there seemed to be significance in the public artistic coalition of two men, each an outstanding representative of his instrument, whose nations were recently at war.

Besides all this, the performance they gave was a rare musical feast. It is said that they have played together in public but once before—in New York the other day. If that is so, their unanimity of purpose and execution is not less than astonishing, implying a community of musical perception and a readiness of self-subordination possible only to artists of the first order. The music itself is typically Mozartean in its charming gaiety, with a tender andante interlude; music perhaps not calculated to stir deeply in other hands. Yet its interpretation by these men was of an intellectual and emotional depth seldom plumbed in their concert hall.

If Mr. Lamson in the Franck sonata did not achieve a similar partnership with the violinist, probably there were few to cavi; for Mr. Kreiser gave the great Frenchman's work a rendition entirely in keeping with place and performer. The lighter pieces were played with the violinist's usual easy and sure command, and one of them, his own transcription of a Viennese melody of Heuberger, gay enough in itself, but lovely in the glow of his tone, pleased so much that he repeated it.

There was a typical Kreiser audience, which is to say that the house was packed with enthusiastic auditors until there was barely room on the stage for the performers. L. A. S.

"Faust"

Gounod's "Faust" was given Saturday night at the Boston Opera House by the Chicago Civic Opera Company. The cast:

Faust.....Charles Hackett
Mephistopheles.....George Baklanoff
Valentine.....Desire Deferre
Martha.....Maria Claessens
Wagner.....Gildo Morelato
Conductor, Ettore Panizza

One of the proofs that a work is entitled to be called a masterpiece is perhaps that it will withstand any kind of treatment. If this be true, this performance of "Faust" furnished ample justification of the statement. Only one member of the cast, Mr. Hackett, seemed to take more than a passing interest in either the acting or the singing of his role. From start to finish the performance was one of the most perfect of the season. Even Mr. Hackett's enthusiasm and excellent acting and singing met with but little response from his listeners in the piece, and apart from an occasional bit of good singing on the part of Mr. Baklanoff and Mme. Mason, there was little to lighten the dullness and gloom of the evening.

In addition to the apathy of the singers, the stage management was poorly supervised, and there were moments when the stage was dangerously near the ludicrous, as, for example, the exit of the stage band after the Soldiers' Chorus, during which some of the unfortunate bandmen became separated from their fellows and were obliged to wander aimlessly off as best they might. The Chicago property man was also niggardly in the matter of jewels. He

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provided a pair of earrings, a necklace, and a mirror, which the unfortunate Marguerite took from a box much too large for its contents. And then, too, Mephistopheles was minus his usual accompaniment of red fire, an accompaniment which we like (let us confess it without shame). The duel between Faust and Valentine was but a sorry, half-hearted affair, and again, Mephistopheles struck no sparks from the sword, a picturesque touch which we have always associated with this scene. It may be that red fire and stage jewels are a prohibitive figure in Chicago, or again it may be that the good initiators of that city have by this time so cultivated their powers of imagination that all such material aids have become unnecessary.

And yet, in spite of these deficiencies it was good to hear Gounod's masterpiece again. Time, uninteresting singing and inefficient stage management, all these cannot dull the beauties of a work which bears on every page evidences of its composer's genius. S. M.

Roland Hayes
Roland Hayes, tenor, sang yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. His program included Arias by Galuppi, Mozart, Hugo Wolf, Jensen, Dvorak, Debussy and Fourdrain. Negro spirituals and folk songs from East Africa.

Again Mr. Hayes gave evidence of his supreme artistic gift. His diction in German, French, Italian and English is worthy of the highest praise, as is his conception of the music which he sings. He is not only a well schooled and musically singer, but an artist of originality and power as well, a singer who never fails to obey the rules of good taste, that quality which is usually conspicuous by its absence in the concert room. Praise should be heaped with a lavish hand on a singer who has attained the highest summit of artistry by the sheer force of his talent and by the power which unceasing devotion to the highest ideals always brings. S. M.

Boston String Quartet

The Boston String Quartet (founded by Harrison Keller) gave the first of a series of "concerts in chamber music" last night in the Copley-Plaza Hotel. The quartet was assisted by Heinrich Gebhardt, pianist and the program consisted of Ravel's Quartet for strings and Paganini's Quintet for piano and strings.

This latter work was played for the first time in Boston. It runs in three divisions. Moderato molto tranquillo. Sur un Rhythme de Zortzka and Finale. It is perhaps unnecessary to comment on the skill shown in the construction of this music. As a mere matter of sound, there are many pages of undoubted beauty and novelty, pages which charm the ear and excite wonder and admiration. Unfortunately, the musical ideas on which the composer has lavished so much skill are more often than not uninteresting and unworthy of such treatment. Too often, in the place of development, the composer has descended to mere repetition, a repetition which at length becomes tiresome and monotonous. This is particularly true of the second movement, in which the principal motive is repeated over and over again and banished about from instrument to instrument, without ever arriving at any particular point. The quartet is deserving of great praise for the careful preparation and entirely adequate performance of this somewhat ungrateful work. If the composition itself was not altogether pleasing the playing of it was greatly so. Mr. Keller and his associates have undertaken in the giving of these concerts the filling of a long felt need in the musical life of this city. They deserve every encouragement. S. M.

DIVIDEND INCREASE EXPECTED
NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Computing Tabulating-Recording Company, it is understood, will go on an \$8 a year dividend basis at the next meeting, Feb. 25.

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ONE GREAT FAMILY BY RADIO PROPOSED

Canadian Railways President Hopes to Humanize Great System by New Plan

PORTLAND, Feb. 4 (Special).—The hundreds of employees of the Grand Trunk railroad from Portland to Montreal and all other men and women serving on lines of the Canadian National Railways are to be kept in touch with the activities of those railroads through the medium of the radio, according to an announcement received here, coming from Sir Henry Thornton, chairman and president of the great railway system. This plan will require more than 100,000 sets which he proposes to place in the homes of the employees at cost price and with the privilege of paying in small installments.

It is believed by Sir Henry that this effort will result in humanizing the great system over which he has general charge. It is planned to establish broadcasting stations on both the Atlantic and Pacific and the president will speak at least once each week on the activities of the system, as well as what is planned by the roads from time to time.

In making the announcement Sir Henry declared that a great railroad system is not unlike an industrial plant. It covers such a vast territory. It is impossible to make the daily rounds to keep in touch with the employees but through the medium of the radio, there will be linked together a great railroad family.

Because of the many rural sections through which the systems of the Canadian National railways pass, the management believes that the plan will bring great enjoyment to many thousands of its employees who are so far away from large settlements that they have no opportunity to hear the grand programs so keenly enjoyed in the great cities.

It is declared by Sir Henry that his railroad is the first to take advantage of the radio in behalf of its employees on such a pretentious scale.

DRAWLESS BRIDGE

OVER MERRIMACK AT HAVERHILL OPPOSED

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 4 (Special).—The plan of the special commission on the erection of the new Haverhill lower bridge over the Merrimack River to substitute a span without a draw will be opposed when the hearing is held before the Harbor and Land Commission on Thursday of this week, according to reports here. The commission states that about \$70,000 can be saved in the construction costs if no draw is placed in the bridge.

Henry L. Taylor, a coal dealer, owns property abutting on the bridge which he says that he may want to use in the future as a coal yard with wharf

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facilities. It is also understood that a towboat company of Newburyport will object to the proposition of the commission.

A bill to permit the substitution passed both branches of the Legislature. Opponents of the plan claim they knew nothing about the legislative hearing which was held and at which no opposition put in an appearance. After the matter is acted upon by the Harbor and Land Commission, permission must be procured from the Federal Government to bridge the river without a draw.

MAINE UNIVERSITY CARNIVAL TO OPEN

Program for Third Annual Event Is Completed

ORONO, Me., Feb. 4 (Special).—Plans for the third annual winter carnival at the University of Maine are nearly complete, and the Intra-Mural Athletic Association announces that a little more snow is all that is needed to assure the greatest carnival the association has ever held.

The Intra-Mural Athletic Association is a representative body of delegates from all the fraternities and dormitories on the campus. This group organized the first winter carnival at the university, and found it so popular that it has grown into an annual affair.

The carnival will formally open on Thursday night, Feb. 7. The first event is a fancy skating act on the hockey rink. For this a team of professional skaters has been obtained from Boston. The Maine Masque will present "Cappy Ricks" immediately after the skating.

On Friday morning some of the trials of the competitive events will be run off, and Friday afternoon the Maine Hockey team will play Bowdoin. At 8:30 the Carnival Ball will open. On Saturday the various Maine college teams will compete for the Governor Baxter Trophy. Maine has two legs on the trophy, and the competition probably will be very keen to determine who gets it for the following year. If Maine wins this year the cup will stay in Orono.

Saturday night the fraternities will keep open house, and each house will hold an informal dance.

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W. J. Watson	2	2	.500
	2	2	.500

V. E. Pagan	1	4
E. J. Whittle	0	4

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—J. H. Shoemaker of the New York Athletic Club is again the amateur pocket billiards champion of the United States, as the result of his victory over C. A. Vaughan of the Newark Athletic Club at the Crescent Athletic Club on Saturday evening. E. F. Reynolds, who won the title from Shoemaker in 1923, did not compete this year.

Shoemaker displayed pocket play equal to the best of the professionals.

This is Shoemaker's tenth victory, as he had won every year from 1915 to 1922, taking third place last year to Reynolds and Vaughn. The score by frames:

J. H. Shoemaker—14 14 8 14 6 8
11 13 14 10—123. Scratches—3. Net total—125.

C. A. Vaughn—0 0 0 5 5 2 0 2 0 0

IOWA UNABLE TO KEEP PACE WITH CHICAGO
IOWA CITY, Ia., Feb. 4 (Special).—University of Iowa's quintet, after outscoring the powerful University of Chicago cagers during the first half, could not keep up the pace, and lost a hard-fought game to the Maroons by a 31- to-18 count here Saturday night. The game was one of the fastest ever seen

on the local floor. Chicago got the jump when H. E. Barnes '25 made a free throw. The Hawkeyes made a mad dash, but pretty throw under the basket. The Hawkeye season started, and with H. M. James '24, leading the attack, Iowa gained an 11-to-5 advantage. The game played evenly during the rest of the first half. Iowa ended with a 15-to-12 advantage.

The Maroons came back in the second half with a strong five-man defense, and for 16 minutes they held Iowa scoreless. Their offense showed nothing and the Maroons were out of luck. When the second half started, Barnes '24, and Aleya carried the ball down the floor, time and again for counters. Even when Barnes went out, the Maroon offense was not slowed, and J. P. Barnes '25, and J. E. Aleya, scored a pair to make the game 21 to 20. Acting-Captain W. K. Hicks '24 played one of the best defensive games in his career, and came in for two baskets. James

was high croaker with four Dicksons and two free throwers. Captain Buckston and Alvea carried on offense for Chicago. The dribbling of Hicks of Iowa, and Barnes, and J. B. Duggan, 24, for Chicago, featured. The summary:

CHICAGO	IOWA
Dickson, lf.	rg. Duham
Barnes, Smidl, rf.	lg. Hicks
Alvea, c.	c. Januse
Weiss, lg.	rf. Laude
Duggan, rg.	lf. Januse

Score—University of Chicago 31, University of Iowa 13. Goals from Field—Dickson 4, Alvea 4, Barnes, Smidl, Weiss, Duggan, for Chicago; Janse 4, Hicks 2.

Laude, for Iowa. Goals from Foul—Dugan 4, Weiss 2, Alvea, for Chicago: Janse 2, Jensen 2, for Iowa. Referee—F. E. Birch, Umpire—W. L. Day.

HEIGHTS CASINO WINS
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—Heights Casino won its first leg on the trophy which has been fought for annually for the last three years between teams representing the Heights Casino and the Longwood Cricket Club of Boston, at the time of the annual meeting of the association. Both previous matches have been won by Longwood. The match score was 6 to 3, the singles being evenly divided, while the three doubles matches went to the local teams.

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EDUCATIONAL

Attempt to Measure Intellectual Capacity Seen as Mere Assumption

Estancia, N. M.
Special Correspondence

EXPERIENCE has convinced the writer that any attempt to measure intellectual capacity (or capacity) is mere assumption, and leads far afield and astray, to immeasurable harm to humanity.

Following is a summary of so-called measurements, correlated with tests of routine school work in a school in Colorado. The data herein are copies of the scores in intelligence tests and tests in concurrent school work. These tests below the high school were all made in the autumn of 1922. They are not selections, but represent all of a class of 13. These are eighth grade pupils.

Let the reader carefully note the following table:

No.	Intelligence Test	Gen Work	Gen Work
	1st Wks	2nd Wks	3rd Wks
1	107	90	82
2	107	75	76
3	103	75	76
4	98	81	85
5	95	81	85
6	95	81	85
7	91	73	81
8	90	73	81
9	81	73	81
10	78	85	80
11	78	85	80
12	78	85	80
13	78	85	80

The maximum score in intelligence tests is 213 points. Inspection of the foregoing table shows that No. 5 has an intelligence score slightly above 1/2 up the scale, but the best on general work; that No. 13 has the highest score on intelligence test, but the lowest on general work, and that No. 9 has the lowest score on intelligence test but better than eight of the list on general work.

The foregoing shows positively that there is no correlation between the scores on intelligence test and those on general school work; but that if these tests have any value, it is to the discredit of the intelligence tests.

Proficiency and Deficiency

Proficiency in special subjects is no evidence of superior general ability; neither is deficiency in a special subject evidence of inferiority. Senator Charles Sumner's credits in mathematics were donated by his alma mater because he had so little faculty for that subject.

An unfortunate but common delusion is that the teacher takes an attitude of being much smarter than his pupils. In academic qualification he should be far in advance of his pupils; but rarely is there a school in which there are not one or more pupils natively much superior to their teacher. This is not discredit to the teacher. Neither is it a hindrance to his work as a teacher. A lad of 13, two weeks after entering high school as a freshman, was teaching mathematics to his principal. The finest thing about it was that that principal had the good sense to improve his opportunity to learn from a genius.

Let the teacher be honest with his pupils, and admit that, except in his acquired qualification, he is in no sense their superior. Let him not doubt nor fear. This attitude will breed no distrust between him and his pupils. On the contrary, it is the best invitation to perfect confidence that he can possibly extend to them.

A Violation

To stratify and make casts among school children, as this system of classifying them cannot avoid, is a violation of fundamental brotherhood. The pretense is made that the result of such a test is kept from the knowledge of the subject. But the fundamental pretense is that the teacher makes these tests to enable him to properly classify his pupils. But the moment he classifies them on this basis he announces, both to the pupils and to the public, that one pupil is superior and another inferior. He pampers one with the notion that he is made of finer clay than his fellows and should no longer be tarnished by their inferior composition; and he brands the other as inferior, and relates him to a life of incompleteness, mediocrity, and moroseness. He makes a snob of one, and a recluse of the other. And the abashed and disheartened recluse degenerates, and forms habits nameless and destructive.

The advocates of this system insist that it was of great value in selecting men for the army in the late war. Let such be its application. But anyone who aspires to teach children ought to be able to recognize some difference between an army in battle and a schoolhouse full of children. We select our fittest young men and drive them into battle, as we select our fittest sheep and drive them to the shambles. We train such young men for war, our children for peace. We train such young men to face death, our children to face life and its sweet promise.

And who shall test the teacher? Who will measure his right to say that one child shall have an opportunity which shall be denied another? Who will determine his ability to pass life sentences on the innocents?

In his address at Cornell University President's Day, President W. O. Thompson of Ohio State University said:

"It is true that too many of our youth are attempting higher education. It is true that a considerable number of these young people are incompetent. They (the parents) insist that inferior teaching may account for results as definitely as stupid students. Public sentiment proposes to make clear the responsibilities of the teacher. It is obvious that we cannot escape by way of the Binet test unless it shall be applied all around. Then it may reveal the number of morons in our faculties."

A New Fangled Fad

And the following from Dr. David Kinley, president of the University of Illinois:

"I do not believe that we are as yet at the stage where we can accurately say that the so-called laws of heredity determine to a greater or less definite measure who shall or who shall not be, primarily useful and competent, or that the wisdom of experience may be set aside by the new-fangled

other, competing schools; or (3) they have a more efficient corps of teachers than other competing schools.

There is gradually settling in the consciousness of many of the best educators the conviction that the intelligence test is a question of achievements, that is, the more a pupil is trained in it the better score he makes. But there are two other methods of testing pupils that are far more accurate and reliable, namely, the pupils standing in regular work, and his teacher's estimate of him. To depend upon intelligence tests for classifying pupils is dangerous and absurd. It affords no aid to the teacher in putting his subject across to the pupil. It is a waste of time and money, and is rapidly losing ground in progressive schools.

T. C. C.



Mexican Peasant Mother, Practically Untouched by Education's Benefits

Mexico Aroused to Educational Redemption of Peasants

Mexico City
Special Correspondence

OF THE 15,000,000 people who make up the "United Mexican States," the overwhelming majority are campesinos—peasants—primitive, passive folk who have never, of their own volition, taken any part in the destinies of the Nation but who have always been the blind, obedient tools of any politician unscrupulous enough to exploit their passions and their fears. The soil of Mexico is rank with the blood and bones of men who died for nothing but that some leader blew a horn and bade them follow him. Even during the "Obregon Peace" there have been these insurrections of personal ambition, and camps and columns of armed men who should be in the fields.

It is all the more tragic because to be in these fields is all that the campesinos have ever asked of life. No people are more peaceable, more gentle, more moving in their love of their tierras, the little isolated homelands in which they have been born. It is one of the outrages of history that men who ask for nothing more than earth and rain and sky enough to grow their bread should be used to bring their country to that abyss of ruin on whose edge Mexico has trembled so often in these last hundred years.

It is an outrage which the Obregon Government has set itself to do away with. And education is the way in which it hopes to do it.

Something More Fundamental

No one before has ever tried to educate the campesino—not in the sense, at least, in which the present regime conceives of education. True, in the last years of his long autocracy, Don established primary schools in many of the larger villages, yet when he sailed from Vera Cruz something like 90 per cent of the people could still neither read nor write. And if they could, how would just that knowl-

edge have helped them? Something more fundamental than bare literacy was needed to lift the campesinos out of those depths of ignorance and passivity into which the centuries since the conquest pressed and ever pressed them.

And this fundamental training is the Ministry of Education is attempting to provide throughout all Mexico, but more of them are not. And, as among the Indians, their needs are far beyond what letters can provide.

For them, however, Senorita Elena Torres, perhaps the leading woman in Mexican public life today, is work-



Typical Peasant Huts in Mexican Mountain Section. The Government Wants to Teach These People to Build Better Homes

ing on a plan which, if successful, promises to do more to solve the campesino problem than any other plan so far advanced.

Instead of going out alone, as do the

what the Government is trying to give them. To the Mexican intellectual the redemption of the campesino has become something of the passion which Tolstoy. And chief among those who see in him the bulwark of the patria is José Vasconcelos, Minister of Public Education.

Scarcely was the ink dry upon his appointment before he was organizing a department of native culture whose mission was the blanket one of rehabilitating life among the country people. Out into the most backward and inaccessible parts of the Republic he sent his most constructive teachers, bade them each explore a section and then come back and tell him what he ought to do.

A Composite Plan

The joint report of these "missionaries" resulted in the adoption of a plan which, with regional modifications, is being tried out through several of these most backward parts. In some central settlement a piece of land is secured, and on it, when the interest of the people is aroused, a "people's house" is built—of adobe if upon the plains of stone; if in the mountains, of cane; if in the "hot lands," of anything the earth affords, and which the campesinos themselves can handle. For in whatever part the missionary finds himself, his idea is to teach the natives to develop what is at hand, and to live a full and happy life in the development of it.

This "people's house" and the land around it is to serve as a school center, as an agricultural station, as a studio for the furthering of the native arts and as a place of gathering for the whole community. "Once a month," reads the official instructions for the conduct of these new centers, "all the adults of the district are to be invited to a simple meal." But the hope is that under the big brotherly encouragement of the missionaries the campesinos will come to use them freely for gatherings of their own.

Indians of Ancient Tongue

The Department of Native Culture, however, is functioning mostly in those regions where the people are of pure Indian stock and where, in many cases, only the ancient native tongues are known. A little higher in the scale of civilization but still parochially in need of education come those millions of the country people who speak the Spanish language and in whose veins flow some slight admixture of the Spaniard's blood. Some of them are within reach of the two or three years of elementary schooling

Adults Favor Tutor Who Is "Just Like Themselves"

Liverpool, England
Special Correspondence

IN ATTEMPTING any generalization concerning the mutual relationships between a tutor and his adult class, it is necessary to bear in mind that no two classes are really alike. There are endless varieties of the class-mind just as there are endless varieties of grouping the individuals who compose the classes. The experience of each class differs, and the tutor's method of approach differs, or ought to do so, accordingly. Moreover, and contrary to expectation, it is not the most homogeneous class which is always the easiest to inspire and direct.

One recalls a class of steel-workers, who worked together and who know each other familiarly. It was difficult to maintain keen discussion in such a class after the lecture was over; questions and ideas had to be provoked by the tutor, whereas the presence of men from other occupations would have brought automatically the stimulus of a different point of view based on a different experience of industrial life. On the other hand, one remembers with keen delight a class, which included railway guards, clerks, teachers, insurance agents, a produce broker, a building contractor, an engineer, a miner and a postman. There could not have been a greater diversity of

Intelligence Tests Not Adequate

London, England
Special Correspondence

THE Leicestershire Education Committee has for several years past conducted an annual examination of the 11-year-old pupils in its primary schools for the purpose of selecting children to proceed to the secondary schools, and a feature of the examination which has attracted general attention is the oral test. This has been conducted by visiting teachers drawn from all parts of the country, and those in which they act as examiners; and it is now possible to summarize their experiences and estimate the value of this part of the examination.

In a recent memorandum on the subject the education committee point out that the term "oral examination" is used to cover a consultation between the visiting teachers and the head teacher as to the capacity and promise shown by the pupils. The conference, indeed, together with the inspection of school records and school examination papers may be regarded as the primary purpose of the visit. In addition, however, valuable supplementary information as to the child's abilities is obtained by (a) questioning the pupils on errors occurring in their written papers; (b) testing their knowledge of other subjects, especially history and geography, in order to ascertain how far they have reacted to the ordinary school teaching; and (c) the putting of questions designed to test their native intelligence.

It is found that the oral examination is of distinct value in confirming the results of the written examination papers, while in border-line cases it is indispensable. It makes fresh discoveries of able children, and these, though not large in number, are of importance in a good education system. For the purpose of estimating the actual intelligence of the children as distinct from their acquired knowledge, the oral examiners adopt considerable variety of method; but it has been possible to obtain from them a consensus of opinion as to the value of the various tests they have used. It is evident that, in their opinion, intelligence tests, whether oral or written, should not be the sole means of estimating the quality of candidates for admission to secondary schools. "What is revealed

Adults Favor Tutor Who Is "Just Like Themselves"

upon a three years' course of economics to devote one year to the study of industrial history, thus providing a very necessary background. There is generally a restiveness on the part of some at having to mark time, as they think for so long. Here, once more, everything depends upon the tutor. If his treatment is dry, too dispassionate, and lacking in illustration, he is endangering the life of his class. If, however, he can treat the subject so that it lives, if he can show the bearing of the past upon the present, and if he is ready with apt illustrations from local history, his class may be surprised in spite of themselves into absorbing interest.

Half the difficulty in the teaching of economics arises through the confusion, in the thought of an unprepared class, between economic science and economic art. The students would begin building up the ideal state before they have analyzed the fundamentals which govern existing forms of society. A systematic way of meeting these difficulties, and upon this most tutors seem agreed, would be to have, for each class, a short preparatory course upon elementary philosophy or logic; any course, in fact, which would teach them something of the meaning of natural science, of art, of thought itself, and of the relationship of one science to others.

The second general attitude is shown in the refusal to have the discipline of school days recalled again. There is resentment at anything which favors of compulsion. The students delight in an atmosphere which is "homely"; they speak with affection of a tutor who is "just like one of themselves," and some practical knowledge of their daily work goes far towards winning their esteem. The same spirit is displayed toward tutors.

The English Board of Education demands that each tutorial-class student shall do the written work required by the tutor; but from men who may be quite unused to handling the pen, this is no easy task. Certainly it cannot be obtained if the essay is to be regarded as a compulsory test of their knowledge. But if they are shown that the essay is for their own benefit and not for that of the tutor, if each document is respected as a private matter between the individual and the teacher, and if they are encouraged to write in everyday language and at what length they please, then written work can usually be obtained in plenty.

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SWISS VOTE FEB. 17 ON LAW OF 48 HOURS

Amendment Calls for Extension to 54 Hours "in Times of Grave Economic Crisis"

GENEVA, Jan. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Switzerland is just entering upon a particularly keen political struggle. Not since the autumn of 1922, when the referendum was taken concerning the capital levy, has so much interest been excited as at the present time in the proposal to modify the law concerning the 48-hour week.

This law was passed just after the war at a time when anticipations of a trade boom were general. Since then Switzerland has been suffering from an economic crisis as serious as any in Europe. There has been widespread unemployment in all her industries, and vast sums have been spent in relief, either in the shape of doles or in special works undertaken for the purpose. The Swiss franc has maintained a high level, which has interfered with the country's foreign trade, and she has suffered severely from the competition of countries with devalued currencies. Import restrictions, while preserving the home market to the home producer, have caused high prices, thus increasing the cost of living and necessitating high wages, which have increased production costs and so on in the usual vicious circle.

Swiss Employer Handicapped
For long it has been claimed that the eight-hour day, rigidly enforced in Switzerland, is the root of all the trouble. It is declared (perhaps not quite accurately) that while in other countries the eight-hour day is acknowledged in theory it is applied rather in the spirit than in the letter, and that the Swiss manufacturer is handicapped in consequence.

If, says the employer, the workers insist on retaining the eight-hour day they choose unemployment, for orders will go to other countries. It is no longer a question of protecting Swiss industry, but of re-establishing the equilibrium, which has been upset by the adoption of the 48-hour week.

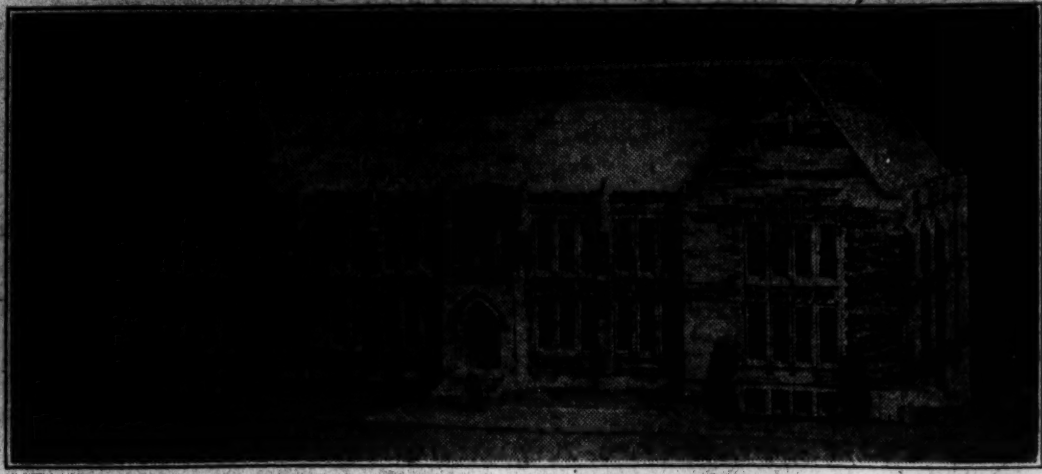
It is therefore proposed to amend the article of the Swiss Constitution by which the 48-hour week was established by the addition of a clause stating that: "In time of grave economic crisis of a general character the normal working day for each worker may be prolonged up to 54 hours per week." The proposal will be voted upon by referendum on Feb. 17, and in the meantime a fierce campaign is being waged on both sides.

The Socialists, naturally loath to cede any ground gained in the past, are opposing the amendment with all their force. They claim that the buying power of the workers will be diminished, thus affecting the general prosperity of the country, and that, while production may be increased, it is not merely an increase of goods but of buyers that is needed. They describe the proposal as reactionary, and refuse to believe that the application of the extension of hours permitted would be temporary.

Working Hours Prolonged
There are signs, however, that in some instances the workers are willing to listen to the employers' arguments, and much is being made of an incident which has occurred in an engineering firm at Schaffhausen, where the management, in order to meet demands for a reduction in price made by the Federal Railways, saw no alternative but to prolong the working hours of certain classes of their workers, the additional hours being paid for. The workers' representatives, brought into consultation, acquiesced, with the reserve that the theory of the eight-hour day was in no way affected. The decision was upheld by the majority of the 600 workers concerned, but has caused great indignation among the extreme section, who are agitating for its rescission.

Some striking figures were given recently in an article supporting the proposal for the amendment, concerning two factories belonging to the same Swiss firm, the one situated in Switzerland and the other in France. The figures given went to prove that the worker in the French factory, working longer hours and having no payment for holidays or for time spent in cleaning up, etc., furnished

Proposed Addition to Washington's College of Forestry



Drawn from plans of Behb & Gould, Architects

MUSEUM OF WOODS IS UNIVERSITY PLAN

Washington Forestry Building, Memorial to Pioneer Lumberman, to Follow Tudor Type

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 22 (Special Correspondence)—Through a gift of \$250,000, the University of Washington plans to build, on its 500-acre campus in the center of Seattle, a school of forestry which, it is planned, will be unsurpassed in the United States. The gift was made recently as a memorial to Alfred H. Anderson, pioneer lumberman of the northwest, by Mrs. Anderson.

The new four-story structure, to be known as the Alfred H. Anderson Hall of the College of Forestry, will contain, among other things, a unique museum of woods including samples of every known wood in the world. The building, designed to be the administrative center of the college of forestry, primarily will be used to assist teaching and research work in lumbering and forestry, it is explained.

According to the plans drawn by Carl F. Gould, of Behb & Gould, architects, the structure will follow a style adapted from the collegiate Tudor type in harmony with the other buildings on the campus, and will be somewhat like the Yale and Princeton buildings.

DRY CONVENTION HELD IN NORWAY

Attempts at Repeal of Prohibition by Storting to Be Opposed

CHRISTIANIA, Jan. 15 (Special Correspondence)—At a recent national convention in Bergen, the temperance people, representing some 200,000 members of the various temperance societies of the country, formulated their standpoint regarding the future prohibition policy of Norway and framed a political program for the coming Storting elections.

Two resolutions were passed, one urging that the prohibition law recently passed by the Storting and providing for a more effective control of doctor's liquor prescriptions, be enacted as soon as possible. The second resolution was to the effect that any attempt at repealing the present liquor prohibition law will be met with the most energetic opposition by prohibitionists from one end of the country.

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country to another. Prohibition has been introduced by force of the distinctly expressed will of the people. To repeal it by means of a Storting resolution without asking the people in the resolution says, as an insult to popular government, a brutal encroachment upon the rights of the Norwegian people.

The draft for the political platform program of the prohibitionists, which was passed with a few significant formal changes, calls for the maintenance of liquor prohibition in such a way that it cannot be repealed except with the consent of the people, expressed through a popular referendum. No kind of liquor rationing is wanted.

The program further calls for a more severe and systematic enforcement of legislation regarding intoxicating beverages, and for a continuance of the work for an international agreement to prohibit smuggling. The Government must support the building up of new markets for the fish products that are now sold to Spain and Portugal. The license of brewers to sell their beer directly to the consumer must be abolished. Wine and beer clubs must be forbidden, and the production of fruit wine submitted to control and fines. There must be adequate information about alcoholic questions in the schools.

So far the prohibitionists have not appeared as a separate political party. The Liberal or Left Party, which has been in power from 1912 to 1920, and since then has alternated with the Conservative Party, hitherto has supported their policy.

TALLINN PORT SHOWS INCREASED ACTIVITY

LONDON, Jan. 22—In October, 1923, 458 ships, with a total tonnage of 11,851 registered tons, entered the port of Tallinn (Reval). The number of ships which left the port during the same period was 497, tonnage 13,302 tons. The number of ocean-going vessels entering the port of Tallinn was 181, tonnage 67,107 tons, and the number leaving was 226, tonnage 68,605 tons. The arrivals of ocean-going vessels at the port of Tallinn in October, 1923, have increased slightly when compared with the same period for 1922, when 206 ocean-going vessels with a tonnage of 82,451 tons entered the port.

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LITHUANIA HAS HOPEFUL OUTLOOK

Industry Increases in Every Way, Aided by the Litas, the Stable New Currency

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 20—In introducing the Budget for 1924 before the Lithuanian Seimas (Parliament), the Finance Minister struck a hopeful note. He confessed that last autumn, before the establishment of a national currency, Lithuanian State economy was on the edge of an abyss. Her currency had always been the German mark and the Russian ruble. Both of these eventually becoming valueless, caused the loss of almost the whole of Lithuania's circulating capital. The introduction of the litas had saved the State from ruin and incidentally accelerated the progress of affairs in several months with the ever-depreciating mark, saw the benefits of the stabilized currency next door. The litas, said the Minister, had gained in strength, being accepted in East Prussia and in Polish Lithuania and also quoted on foreign exchanges.

Lithuanian export trade depends almost entirely on agriculture. This, in 1923, attained its pre-war position as regards volume, though owing to lack of fertilizers, which had been unobtainable during the German occupation, the quality had fallen off. This was recognized, and everything was being done to better the crops both of grain and flax.

The Minister laid stress on the great need for internal transport communications. Roads were bad and railways lacking. But he was able to announce that a credit of 2,000,000 had been arranged with a British firm for the supply of the material necessary for railways, elevators, and other undertakings. For the execution of the work he had no doubt they would be able to collect the necessary funds at home.

With regard to industry, every department showed an increase. Flax fiber working concerns had increased from 6 before the war, to 19. Industrial establishments generally had increased from 2474 before the war, to 5402, over 2000 having been added to the number in the last three years. It is recognized that this is only a beginning of what is in front of Lithuania, with her wide field of raw material in agriculture and forests.

With regard to forthcoming work, the Government had a monopoly of the spirit trade. The best that could be said about this was that it would allow of a better regulation of the drink traffic than was possible when the trade was in private hands. A new issue of metal coins was contemplated for 1924, in the first place for the subsidiary coinage, to be extended later to litas coins of par value. Official staffs had been reduced, and steps would be taken to raise the rates of pay and allow for pensions.

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FOURTH FLOOR

AGRICULTURE IS CHIEF PROBLEM IN RECONSTRUCTION OF AUSTRIA

Experts Consider Average Crop Might Be Much Increased by More Intensive Cultivation and Better Seed

VIENNA, Jan. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Among the many economic problems in the reconstruction of Austria none is more important than agriculture. In the old dual monarchy two-thirds of the people were employed on the land, and the country was not only self-supporting but even able to export a certain amount of produce.

New Austria's situation is quite otherwise. Only one-third of the people are employed on the land; the country cannot feed itself, and large quantities of meat, flour, milk, etc., have to be imported. Compared with the pre-war position, Austria's agricultural production has not yet regained its old level. Before 1924 the wheat production averaged 22 bushels per acre, against 18 bushels in the present year.

Great Increase Possible
In the opinion of experts the average crop per acre could be greatly increased by more intensive cultivation and by employing richer fertilizers and better quality seed. If potato cultivation were intensified, as it might easily be, the experts declare that the country could produce enough for its own consumption. In other branches of agriculture the situation is said to be much the same. If production in all respects were brought up to a normal level a considerable proportion of the bread, cereals, meat, and beet sugar now imported could be obtained at home. Potatoes, milk, fruit, and vegetables could all be raised within the country.

Live-stock conditions too show need for considerable improvement, as not only is the number of cattle far lower than ten years ago, but their weight and the yield of milk has decreased appreciably. These conditions could be greatly improved by bringing in some good breeding stock from abroad and by increasing the home production of fodder.

Peasants Have Made Money
All these things the peasants could well afford to do, as they have made far more money during and since the war than any other class in the community. Moreover, the fall in the

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

Mahonri Young Models Joe Pennell
—More Art in the Making

Special from Monitor Bureau

THIS winter the New Society of Artists has undertaken to lift the veil of seeming mystery that enshrouds the modus operandi of art and artists and to instruct the public in its gaudy mysteries. On three Saturday evenings during the course of their fifth annual exhibition the public was invited to step in and see the wheels go round. Capacity crowds watched George Luks on the first evening grapple heroically with the boldly visaged Louis Wolheim and produce a striking portrait sketch right out in the open. Albert Stern, aided and abetted by his stereopticon, brought forth a whole bag of facts at the second session on the art of drawing, while for the final evening the velvet hung stage of the Anderson Galleries was turned into a sculptor's studio for the benefit of Mahonri Young, who had agreed to take on Joseph Pennell for a few plastic rounds.

The scene opened with Mr. Young's preliminary warming-up. Attired not unlike a plasterer, he made a striking though somewhat incongruous picture against the rich red hangings. While a large floor covering had been laid against possible contingencies, the process of piling wet clay on the armature endangered the hangings and the nearest spectators more than once with flying bits of the portrait-to-be. Round and round he moved, thumping, coupling, slapping, scooping, until the mass of wet potter's clay began to approximate the general shape of a head and shoulders. A running fire commentary on things sculptural accompanied this part of the performance, which he called "just a job," and he craved the audience's indulgence for attempting to make Mr. Pennell's portrait in 1½ hours, while the great Rodin had spent a whole month sculpting Bernard Shaw.

A Messy Art

"Sculpture is a messy art." This, as he hurried a mass of wet clay against the armature, "It is also a messy art, which probably accounts for the great number of young ladies taking it up today. Except for reliefs, sculpture is the simplest of the arts, that is, up to a certain point. Beyond that point few penetrate. There aren't many great sculptors to be found in any age, though the other arts produce their quotas. Then stepping back and surveying the gray clay so strikingly silhouetted against the deep background, "this is about as far as I can go until the model turns up," Mr. Young remarked, and as Mr. Pennell appeared in the wings, he concluded blithely, "They usually are late."

Lured from his craggy heights on the Brooklyn shore, the arch enemy of Billboards, modernism, and radio strolls into view, tall, lanky, and gently disarrayed, in excellent humor, and scenting battle. Mr. Pennell was led to the model throne where he assumed the stiff and formal posture of a self-conscious sitter. Mr. Young, eying his model eagerly for a point of attack, asked anxiously, "Can you sit back? Don't you ever sit back?" To which came the reply, "Never."

As the clay under the sculptor's swift-moving fingers took on more and more the shape of a head, the distinguished model began to show some what, to concern himself with the set of his mustachios and the look of his flowing bow-tie. Gradually he warmed up and began reminiscing over the time he sat for his daguerreotype, wearing pantalettes and a big blue wash, and his head held fast in an iron vise. The sculptor began to warm up, too, and at this juncture gave the bust a sharp crack with a little axe, just to settle the hidden armature. Mr. Pennell, who had slouched so far into his chair as to be barely visible, rose with a startled exclamation and came down from his stand the better to see what was going on.

"I think it's beginning to look just like Chase, but I do like the mustaches," he said. "Don't change them on any account. That my nose? Haven't got a bulbous nose, have I? It's extraordinary how everyone wants me to sit for them. I might be a regular society beauty. First there was Flanagan, and then there was Tait McKenzie, and Bartlett threatened to do me. I've been painted by a lot of artists, too." Mr. Young complained that "they don't call sculptors artists," and Mr. Pennell consoled him by saying that he much preferred being sculpted to painted. Whereupon they declared a truce and recess and the bust was left to hold the attention of the audience for awhile.

The Uses of Hairpins

Mr. Pennell's tie didn't seem to be quite right upon the resumption of activities, and considerable effort was spent in making it into a neat bow. "If you tie it like that nobody will recognize you," was the sculptor's comment. The model then proceeded to inspect the portrait from all angles, circling about and twirling his mustachios into even more imperious points. "I'll be hanged if I've got such a fat ear as that. I think that eyebrow is magnificent, though. I don't think you've got my nose yet; it's not a Roman nose, it's a real Philadelphia one. You're not going to make this bust look like the one upstairs, are you? You know I've got any amount of expressions."

As the gorgeous mustaches are in danger of drooping, Mr. Pennell collects several hairpins from the audience to use in pointing up the clay. Then a period of intense quiet and activity, the sculptor working fast and the model, back on the stand, sitting quiet.

At last the work seemed nearly done. An hour and a half had gone by, like nothing at all. The audience had sat spellbound. "Well," said Mr. Young, "it may not look much like you, and working in this bright light it will probably be all full of funny holes in the morning, but I like it."

"That's always the artist's privilege," remarked Mr. Pennell.

"And by the way," said the sculptor

with enthusiasm, "before I forget it, I want you to come round to the studio soon because I want to make a statuette of you just as you are now, turning suddenly—Who said billboards?"

As the applause for the sculptor filled the gallery, Mr. Pennell at once became a different man. "Don't take our perhaps lurid and not too lucid remarks over seriously. What you have been privileged to see tonight is a demonstration of what art really is. It is a trade and a craft, and you have been shown the only secret there is to it, which is just doing the work."



"The Leaping Gazelle," From Lithograph by Jan Schonk

Beardsley Again to the Fore

IT IS an old saying that nothing succeeds like success. There seems something very like a conspiracy just now to do honor to Aubrey Beardsley. As if the excellent show of his work at the Brooklyn Museum were not sufficient, it has a rival in the equally excellent show at the Tate Gallery, London. To the collector or admirer of Beardsley I would recommend the Tate Catalogue for the sake of the notes which are full and often illuminating. A special Beardsley catalogue, with notes, is also being prepared for the benefit of the collector. From the Brooklyn Museum and the two together will hereafter be indispensable to all students of Beardsley and his work.

But still a third and more important recent publication claims a place on the shelf at their side. I had hardly received a copy of the Tate Catalogue before it was followed by a much larger and stiffer volume from London, "Some Unknown Drawings by Aubrey Beardsley," by R. A. Walker. For anyone who knew Beardsley and remembers the delightful and frank enthusiasm with which he accepted each fresh tribute to his genius, it is impossible not to enjoy for his sake all this new evidence that his success was based on a much more solid foundation than passing popularity. He made no pretence of indifference to success as some young people do, fondly imagining that to ape indifference is the surest way to épatier le bourgeois—that pleasing game in which youth has ever excelled, a game foredoomed to remain unto the end as young as youth itself. Beardsley played it, but in another fashion. He was too serenely sure of himself, to assume a pose that did not belong to him.

Mr. Walker's book proves, if anything, that today the number of Beardsley's unpublished drawings is small, and this is not surprising. From the start, from the moment the little portfolio under his arm, later as familiar as his tall, slim figure, was carried to a publisher's office, Beardsley was full of commissions and worked for reproduction. He was given definite orders and only for the interval after The Yellow Book had proved faithless was he without more commissioned work than he could manage to do. He may himself have cast aside some drawings as not worthy of Beardsley's draughtsman, occasionally an editor may have rejected others, but these were exceptions. Besides, elaborate series of his work have been already published in which sketches for finished drawings and hitherto unpublished designs were included.

The most interesting and amusing bolt that Mr. Walker has found among the unknown or unpublished, is the caricature of Whistler. It is not very striking as a caricature, it suggests the extraordinarily vivid character of Whistler but slightly. Caricature was not Beardsley's strong point. But the drawing is amusing in itself, gay and nervous and expressive in its simple line, and faunty in the manner in which the little round hat is set on the abundant black hair. I do not think Whistler would have minded it. Only when caricature was used to cast a slur upon him, only when it was as malicious and insulting as those afterword suppressed drawings of Du Maurier's in Tribby.

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It is not an easy job and Mr. Young has put the whole of himself into this sketch. I'm glad to hear your applause because it is even more difficult to do this out in the open than in the sheltered recesses of the studio. Professor Herkomer painted several portraits some 40 years ago at Oxford just to prove the same thing that we have tried to show tonight. We—that is the New Society—believe art is based on carrying on tradition. We are not against the academies, nor are we for the faddists in art. As Whistler said, we must just go on improving over our predecessors."

"Well," said the sculptor, "I think we had better let it go for now. I have reached a place now where I could go on for a long time just clarifying and finessing. As I said before, I like it; so let's call it a day."

RALPH FLINT.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1
Special Correspondence
RUSSIA, Egypt, Spain—among other nationalities—are finding an echo in the design of American textiles and interior decoration. Museums throughout the United States are working quietly, seriously, to bring to the American people the ideas and accomplishments of other lands; ideas which are not sensational, accomplishments which parallel those of American artists and artisans.

Thus the Pennsylvania Museum, feeling that America knows little of Dutch contemporary art, has introduced through its department of prints a collection of etchings, lithographs and woodcuts by Jan Schonk, a ver-

The Prints of Jan Schonk

conventionalized foreground of grasses and hillocks rushes headlong, the flora bending under the leaping figure of the animal. Behind that figure, the air currents sweep backward, thus producing two masses of opposite movement, and creating the impression of swift motion, not unlike the great variety of eccentric rashes past down as the landscape rushes past. This juxtaposition of opposites, whether of motion or of form, com-

prises one of the clever aspects of Jan Schonk's work.
Jan Schonk, however, does not rely upon color in the creation of design, but rather upon line and form. His work has little national flavor. He is apparently uninterested in peoples and customs, or to any marked extent in landscape. He prefers what might seem a more artificial though perhaps more inventive form of art—that of decorative design.
D. G.

On Script Writing

IS THERE a more universal art than lettering? It seems to be the only art remaining that is practiced by everyone in a civilized world. In the opinion of some ancient writers the invention of the art of handwriting was due to the patriarch Moses. Professor Letehay has said: "No one has ever invented a form of script; the forms used have always formed themselves by a continuous process of development."

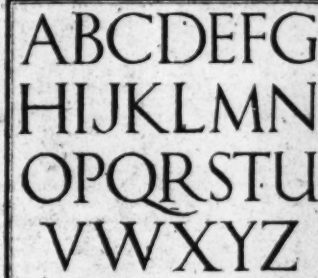
The letters of the English language came down through the early Latin, Western Greek and Phoenician. The origin of the Phoenician letters is not certainly known though it is most probable that they were suggested by signs used in Egypt.

The most important thing for us to grasp is that lettering is a craft. The thick and thin and curves are settled by the instrument used and whatever the instrument it should be used with speed. In learning script writing, form and spacing rather than a great variety of eccentric alphabets is desirable and individuality will come through slight variation of a fine standard.

Since the invention of printing writing has fallen into decay, though in Caxton's time it was at its most flourishing period. In the year 1890 Edward Johnston made an intensive study of writing, though it was his and Morris who first opened peoples' eyes to the fact that writing had degenerated into mere scribble. Now we can say that there is once again a considerable school of script writers in England.

The first class in writing and illuminating to encourage the re-development of these beautiful arts was started at the Central School of Arts and Crafts, London, with Edward Johnston as the original teacher. Writers of this school are now spreading their influence, not only in Europe, but the United States of America and American museums are buying specimens of modern English work.

Design, material and workmanship are inextricably bound up together in lettering and embroidery. Without



some knowledge of all three, something is lacking. Lettering is so universal, so simple and so wonderful that it finds a place in practically all the applied arts. Letters used today were designed ages ago. It seems now our task to choose the good letters from the poor, and apply them to the materials which we have chosen as suitable to the need to which it is to be put. In looking at lettering in some embroidery books and many magazines one sees what opportunity there is for improvement. There is undoubted skill in the stitching and some understanding of suitability of materials, but little knowledge of spacing and shapely letters.

Here is illustrated an alphabet of Roman capitals, based on those found on the Trajan Column in Rome, which was carved in stone circa 114 A.D. With a small amount of skill anyone should be able to make use of this alphabet either by tracing them this actual size or enlarging or reducing them. In the latter case great care.

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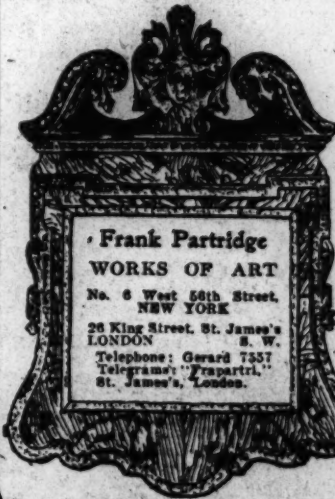
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The Glass so perfectly vision without the usual aid of teachers' eyes and hands that copies, theories, technique, facts and ideas become unnecessary. By its use grade teachers may teach object drawing, the high school give value to vision, art schools teach art instead of drawing, artists paint better, and in time drawing become the Fourth R, as vital in all education as for a basis for art. Then the public seeing that it is one of the secrets of art. Many roadside painters let nature do their thinking for them. They merely use their eyes to discover that which a vast imagination has spread within the radius of their sight.

When an artist employs conventionalized form, he is apt to create a static design. But Jan Schonk brings together opposing conventionalizations in such manner that they create the semblance of action. In his lithograph of a leaping gazelle, the



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He refers to the period covered by the exhibition as the "second golden age," which is of French birth just like that earlier "golden age" of the eighteenth century.

Some of the painters foremost in the exhibition are well known internationally. Zorn has a large space devoted to him, and is substantially interesting. Carl Larsson, so well known for his intimate renderings of his own home life, is further understood by the exhibition of some of his larger decorative pieces. It struck me that beneath these works of Larsson's was a more genuine, individual, and sincere emotional impulse than that beneath most of the effort exhibited. This may be personal prejudice and I am loath to cover anything I say with too much of this. But no one can look on the Larsson self-portrait and that of a child sitting on the floor without feeling the intensity and subtlety of the color scheme, the brush handling, the whole arrangement, used purely for the expression of vital, first-hand experience.

To turn from this extremely beautiful work to that of Nils Kreuger is to see how differently just as strong conviction can be translated by totally different means. He is of a most important group of painters, mutual friends, the other two being Karl Nordström and Richard Bergh, who worked on the west coast of Sweden, forming the school known as the Varberg school.

Kreuger's painting is decorative and he obtains his results by the most interesting technical methods, a sort of pointillism in black, turning the whole canvas into a kind of mosaic, very lively in surface quality, full of atmosphere and serene dignified color. That most of the work shown will strike the visitor by its decorative quality will be one of the outstanding points to many. And another forceful thing is the energy of it all. True, there is a sentiment approaching sentimentality, especially in the work of Prince Eugene. But to allow this to cloy too much the memory would be a mistake. Likewise it would be misleading if the extravagant Swedish esthetic enjoyed by Bruno Liljefors became infectious. His work is accomplished, yes, but real exploits of discovery, no. It is difficult to see the reason for the claim that he has a refined style, in which the influence of Japanese woodcuts is also traceable.

And yet with all this I search in vain for a mention of Gustav Flaesstad in the catalogue. There are two pictures by this artist, "Hoar Frost on Ice" and "Fringe of Ice in Moonlight." To me they are the most remarkable works in the exhibition, particularly the latter. Added to its amazingly true, deft, painter-like quality is real and rare beauty. Its emotional impulse is genuine and sustained. It is imbued with poetic feeling of a high order and achieves with singular genius exactly what it sets out to do.

In the sculptor Christian Eriksson persuades the visitor that above his confrères he holds first place. His use of plastic form in the harnessing of mood is in the van of all great sculpture of whatever age or country and the exhibition is welcome if for these works of true genius alone.
S. K. N.

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STOCKS
High

100%	100%	100%	
86	86	86	

STURCH

STOCKS	Low	Last	Net
High	12 1/2	12 1/2	+1 1/2
96	94 1/2	96	+1 1/2
95	94	95	+1
95	38	38	- 1/2
39	38	38	
190	190	190	
82	81	84	- 1/2
23 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	- 1/2
104	104	104	+1
110	110	110	+1

25 H W Refra pf. 104
10 J & L Stl pf. 110

54%	53%	53%	- 1%	debutent interest
16%	14%	15%	+ 1%	eral tax but be-
32%	32%	32%	0	ents \$391,245
24%	24	24%	- 1%	After amortiza-
99%	99	99	- 2%	equal to \$452
99%	99	90	- 3%	\$453. Net wor-
9%	9%	9%	- 1%	compared with
21%	21%	21%	- 8%	current assets
10%	9%	9%	- 1%	to 1, compared
28%	28	28	0	bonds at presen-
1110	104%	15	+ 3	000.
28%	28	28	- 1%	
28%	28	28	- 1%	
28%	28	28	- 1%	
28%	28	28	- 1%	
84	84	84	0	
96%	93	93%	- 2%	
64	64	64	0	
102	102	102	0	

2946 Tidal Oil Co.	15
520 Union N Gas.	28
520 Union N Gas.	28

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Tennessee El
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30000 Std P G 6 1/2 a. 3

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Early English Poetry in Musical Setting

WHEN Richard Barreth wrote that famous sonnet beginning "If music and sweet poetry agree As they must needs, the sister and the brother,"

he was speaking more truly than he knew, for English lyric poetry, which is the most beautiful in the world, has always been very closely related to music, and no account of the early history of the one art is complete without some consideration of the other. Indeed the very first fragment of song written in the English tongue, when it was just struggling into existence, is a record of music in the distance.

"Merris sunge the monks blanen Ely Canste, king rew thereby Roweth knyghtes near the land And hear we these monkes sang."

while the second earliest examples of English verse, the songs that Godric the Hermit made, have a quaint musical accompaniment and seem to have been meant to be sung by the foresters in the woods of Finschale. These songs had a second set of words in Latin running parallel to the English ones; but there is little doubt that the harp and pipe were used to accompany other songs of a ruder, worldlier sort, and it is possible the old singing games, still loved by English country children, are relics of the dances and songs their remote ancestors used on such occasions. The written manuscripts which have come down to us contain, however, only poems which are intensely serious, verses made by preachers for the edification of the people. The author of one such, "Handlyng Syn," tells us that he meant it to teach "simple men who stranger English cannot ken."

poetry arose in the twelfth century, who can say? Possibly the fame of the troubadours, and all they had achieved for France, in music and song, had become known in England and stirred the national spirit. At any rate, out of those districts most addicted to music, both in those ancient days and our own, came a great attempt at versification.

Godric, after wandering over land and sea, had made his home in a lonely dell, in the woods, in that very district of Northumbria where men loved singing and had voices famed for strength and beauty. From the same country came Orm with his "Ormulum," a poem written in those rolling lines which we associate with the children's ditty.

"The King was in his counting house counting up his money, The Queen was in the garden eating bread and honey."

but which we might better esteem as an historic effort in prosody, destined in years to come to develop into the lovely metre used by Rossetti in "The Blessed Damozel."

"The sun was gone now; the curled moon was like a little feather Fluttering far down the gulf; and now she spoke through the still weather Her voice was like the voice the stars had when they sang together."

From the north country, too, came Richard Rolle of Hampole, whose mystical poem beginning

"My truest treasure so traitorly taken,"

anticipates the subtle music of Swinburne in "Hylas"; while Coleridge's "Christabel" metre comes from little further south and was used by an unknown author to tell the story of Genesis and Exodus, for unlearned people.

So first one district in England and then another awakes to the charm of poetry, like the lady Cristabel:

"To bear the harp and learn the song And clothe itself in solemn vest And over the mountains haste along."

At the beginning of the thirteenth century we meet Layamon, the famous poet of the West. He was a native of the Severn Valley, a district rich in traditional lore, and he had true poetic taste, which enabled him not only to experiment in verse but to choose as the subject of his experiments those beautiful Celtic legends that have given pleasure to the world ever since. "The Brut," Layamon's great poem of thirty-two thousand lines in verse, but how much the poet owed, too, to his proximity to Wales it is difficult to estimate: his intimacy with Arthurian stories not found in the French books he consulted, makes it certain that he drew upon the traditional lore of his Welsh-speaking friends. His nearness to the border makes it quite possible that he had attended the Blastedford, which flourished even in those far away days, and offered prizes for lyric poems, doubtless some of them written about the ancient Celtic heroes, Gawaine, or Arthur, or Percival, just as they are still written today.

Gerald, the Welshman, gives us glowing descriptions of the singing and reciting of verse to be heard in his native land, where every house had its harp and every maiden could play upon it, and where the ordinary folk (who lived like birds in the woodlands, in houses built of wattles, meant to last only for one year) sang wonderful part songs and united in traveling choirs to visit distant valleys where musical contests were held. Welsh poetry, being such a marvel of dexterity with its inner and outer rhymes and wealth of metres, may well have influenced the poetry of the border. At any rate, Layamon marked the end of the experimental stage in English verse; after his time we may say men wrote it much as they write today, whilst before, they may have been said to have abandoned the old methods of the Anglo-Saxons.

In gathering good things from here and there and everywhere, the poets of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries laid the foundation of that great treasure of the English-speaking peoples, their glorious lyric poetry, and made all ready for its development in future ages.

Anthologies of verse often give the little poem

"Summer is y cumen in Lhude sing cucu"

as the first English lyric, and it is so, if we begin our study at the end of the thirteenth century, but even in "The Cuckoo Song" we have not got away from our theme of music and poetry, for this pretty little lyric has a musical accompaniment which is celebrated as the first example of a perfect English canon.

Tracks

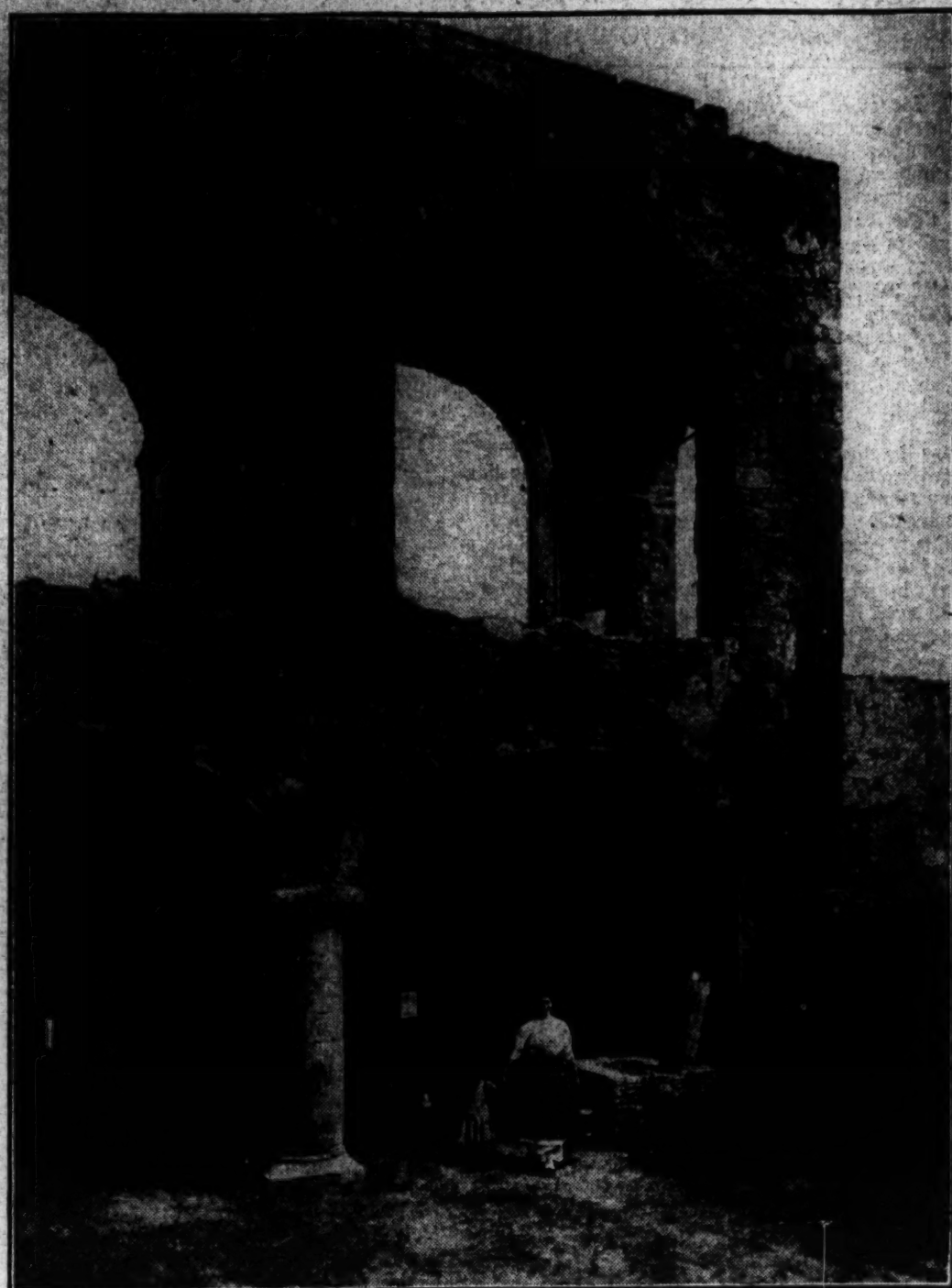
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The furry things that come and go Leave tracks upon the white of snow. The dance of mice is written there. The stealth of fox, the leap of hare. The pointed hoofs of stag and doe. Are printed on the tell-tale snow.

But the winging things of footless air. They leave no tracks for those who stare.

The sunset fades and leaves a trace No more than wind upon the place. And clouds that rest on hills' broad backs At morning go and leave no tracks.

H. W. Melvin.



Ruined Fortress at Fidinovo

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ALL over Italy, as in every country of very ancient civilization, today is linked with a remote age by a thousand threads, in vital touch with those earlier times at every turn.

Under every city are layers and layers of former cities. In the fields, as he treads slowly after his oxen, the peasant may at any moment turn up some relic of a vanished nation; there is hardly a village that does not lie in sight of some once-dominant stronghold, now an ancient ruin. Forgotten cities lie dormant in wild and lonely places; and, in the far-spread Italian Maremma, where the Etruscans once held sway, a man, dwelling in the shrunken survivors of what were once cities, may dig up in his garden the earthen vases of two thousand years ago, and set them all a-row, blooming with geraniums and carnations, upon his terrace wall. And it will seem in no way strange to him. He may be the most modern of lawyers or grocers, an active-minded and practical son of the Italy of 1924; but he will use these things as simply as he would use his grandfather's spoon and fork, such simplicity toward antiquity being one of the natural heritages of a people whose ancestors have through many centuries inhabited the same land.

And it is this survival of the dwellings, the handwork of long past ages, which lends so picturesque a background to so much of the activity of today.

The women, neat and chattering as they rub their linen at the moss-grown washing cisterns where for centuries their forbears have done the same; from the high window of some lofty medieval tower in Bologna or Siena one may see a busy housewife lean out to water a geranium; or hang a baby's dress to dry.

At Fidinovo, high above the Val di Magra, once a stronghold of the Malaspina, now a lonely survival of the Middle Ages above the road where the bullocks drag the Carrara marble down towards the sea, the scene is set for some stately and historic pageant, through which the people of today move briskly on their daily round.

Look at little Plaid-Frock, trotting with his mother to fetch the water in the old copper brocca from the well under the noble arches, in the shadow of the proud ruined fortress. No doubt he shouts and races about beneath the arches, and picks flowers in short-stalked bunches, and dances round in a ring with his contemporaries. In those traditional singing games that are themselves so old, all within the shadow of the ancient Malaspina walls. He reminds me, indeed, in his chubby freshness of three years old, of a flower growing out from some ancient wall, its delicate freshness enhanced by the antiquity of its setting; and he seems to me a symbol of much of the life of today lived against a background of such antiquity. The old wall of centuries ago is thrilling in its countless associations; the flower sprang into being yesterday is vital, beautiful in itself; put the two in conjunction and you get a combination which detracts from neither and enriches both. Yes, Plaid-Frock for me is a symbol as he trots forward, from the dim archway, which survives as a vestige of the builders and warriors of Italy's splendid past.

Gasten

Vertaling van het op deze bladzijde in het Engelsch verschijnde artikel der Christelijke Wetenschap

WAT een gelukkig gevoel van verwachting ondervindt men, wanneer men met verlangen de komst van een bemind en geëerd gast tegemoet ziet. Met welk een vreemde denkt men voortaan aan het prettige gezelschap, de latente gesprekken, de gedachtewisseling en de dingen die onze gemeenschappelijke belangstelling hebben. En ten einde onzen gasten eer aan te doen, welk een lieffdevolle voorbereiding treft men niet om hun een prettige logeerkamer te geven en hen aangenaam bezig te houden. Met welk een zorg let men op alle kleinigheden, overeenkomstig hun bekende wensen en voorkeuren, en alles wat door vriendelijke voorkomendheid gedaan kan worden, is gereed gemaakt. En op het laatste staan wij zelf bij de deur om hen te ontvangen en hartelijk welkom te heeten in ons huis.

De grondslag van alle ware vriendschap en gastvrijheid is liefde en welwillendheid, en dit zijn geestelijke eigenschappen die naar mate van haar reinheid inderdaad ultieme zijn van het goddelijke en niemand ooit kwaad kunnen doen; integendeel, zij dragen ertoe bij, om het lijden veroorzaakt door droefheid, eenzaamheid en onvriendelijkheid van het menschelek bestaan te heelen. Nu zegt iemand misschien: Zelfs al heb ik vrienden, het is me niet mogelijk om ze uit te nodigen, omdat ik geen tehuis heb, waar ik ze kan ontvangen. In het algemeen gesproken, zou dit als een onoverkomelijke hinderpaal beschouwd kunnen worden en iemand die gastheer wenscht te zijn, zou zoodoende verleid kunnen worden om te denken dat hij eenigermate beroofd was van de middelen om goed te zijn en goed te doen en goeden wil te toonen. Maar is dat waar? In materiële zin moge dit zoo schijnen, maar de Christelijke Wetenschap werpt een nieuw licht op de zaak en maakt de heele kwestie van gastvrijheid duidelijk.

In het Tekstboek der Christelijke Wetenschap, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" door Mary Baker Eddy (Bladz. 492), vinden wij de volgende verklaring: "God is Gemeed, en God is oneindig; daarom is Gemeed alles"; en Paulus zegt "in Hem [God] leven wij, en bewegen wij ons, en zijn wij." Hieruit volgt, dat aangezien de mensch leeft in God, het heilige Gemeed, de mensch niet in de materie leeft, zooda de menschheid zoo lang geloofd heeft. Het besef van dit feit opent de deur voor het geestelijke begrip van God en van 's menschen verwantschap tot Hem. Het toont ons dat ons werkelijk tehuis ons rechte bewustzijn is en dat onze werkelijke gasten de goede gedachten en ideeën zijn die wij koesteren. Indien de deur tot onze gedachten onbewaakt zou zijn, dan zouden vele onaanname gasten binnen kunnen komen en het zou niet altijd even gemakkelijk kunnen zijn om ze weer te verjagen; Het

zoogenaamde menschelek gemeed, door verkeerde opvoeding, geloofd dat het goede en kwade beide werkelijk bestaan en de straf van het lijden is het gevolg van dit geloof. Soms zal men wellicht merken dat men lijdt aan den een of anderen vorm van disharmonie, gemanifesteerd misschien in een lichaamelijke ziekte; een beetje zelfonderzoek zal spoedig toonen dat men in zijn gemeed heimelijk logies heeft gegeven aan vrees of twijfel, afgunst of haat, droefheid, verlies of zorgen. Alleen als het gemeed van deze indringers is gezuiverd door het binnenlaten van hun tegenhangers—liefde en blijdschap en vertrouwen in het goede—kan de harmonie hersteld worden.

In het boek der Openbaring verhaalt Johannes hoe hij een stem hoorde die zeide: "Zie, ik sta aan de deur en ik klop; indien iemand mijne stem zal hooren en de deur opendoen, ik zal tot hem inkomen, en ik zal met hem avondmaal houden, en hij met mij." Kan er een meer geëerde en meer welkome gast zijn dan de Christus, de Waarheid, het geestelijke begrip van God en den mensch? Is ons geestelijke thuis gereed om dezen gast te ontvangen? Is het schoon en helder door het reine verlangen om God te kennen en zijne wet te gehoorzamen? Is het warm en stralend door de vlam der liefde voor God en mensch? Laat ons dan opletten luisteren naar het kloppen der Waarheid en de deur gauw wijd opendoen. Deze vreugdebrennende gast zal van de dingen Godes nemen en ze ons toonen, meer dan de hoogste menschele aspiraties als mogelijk gedroomd hebben. Hij zal ons de eenheid van God en mensch toonen, als het goddelijk Gemeed en zijn idee, God en Zijn volmaakt beeld en gelijkenis.

De Christelijke Wetenschap, door hare openbaring van de geheel geestelijke natuur van den werkelijken mensch, den mensche van God's schepping, heeft de deur der menschele gedachte geopend om den Christus, de Waarheid, binnen te laten, en maakt het, zoodoende mogelijk om de vele vijanden van den vrede te verjagen—de gedachten van zonde, ziekte, twijfel en vrees—en wijst de menschheid aan hoe zij God boven alles moet liefhebben en onzen naaste als onszelf. Het geestelijke begrip van de Waarheid verbanst alle gevoel van eenzaamheid en verlatenheid en maakt de menschen ten volle bewust van den overvloed der alomtegenwoordigheid van het goede. Het voedt de hongerigen, kleedt de naakten, geneest de zieken, wekt de dooden op, en maakt de gevangenen vrij. Jesus zeide: Zoo iemand mij liefheeft, die zal mijn woord bewaren; en mijn Vader zal hem komen en sullen wonen bij hem komen. En in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (Bladz.

Guests

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT a happy sense of expectancy one experiences in looking forward to the coming of a loved and honored guest! How joyfully one anticipates the pleasant companionship, the heart-to-heart talks, the interchange of thoughts and interests. And in order to do honor to our guests, what loving preparation is made that they may be comfortably housed and suitably entertained. Each detail is carefully gone into in accordance with their known wishes and preferences, and everything that kindly forethought can provide is made ready. Last of all, we ourselves are waiting to receive them at the door and give them a glad welcome to our home.

The foundation of all true friendship and hospitality is love and goodwill; and these are mental qualities, which, according to their purity, are really expressions of the divine and can never harm anyone; rather do they help to heal the sorrow and loneliness, and friendliness of human existence. Some one may say, Even if I have friends, it is impossible for me to entertain them, for I have no home to which to invite them. Generally speaking, this would be considered an insuperable barrier, and a would-be loving host might thus be tempted to think of himself as deprived, to that extent, of the means of being and doing good and of expressing good-will. But is this true? To material sense it may appear so; but Christian Science throws a fresh light on the situation and makes clear the whole question of entertaining.

In the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 492), we find the following statement: "God is Mind, and God is infinite; hence all is Mind"; and Paul says that "in him [God] we live, and move, and have our being." It follows, therefore, that since it is in God, divine Mind, that man lives, man does not live in matter, as humanity has so long believed. The discernment of this fact opens the door to the spiritual understanding of God and of man's relation to Him. It shows us that the real home is in true consciousness, and that our real guests are the right thoughts or ideas we entertain. Should the doorway of our thought be unguarded, many unwelcome guests may gain entrance, and it may not always seem easy thereafter to dislodge them. The so-called human mind through false education entertains the belief that good and evil are both real, and the penalty of suffering is the companion guest of that belief. Sometimes

one may find himself suffering from some form of discord, manifested perhaps as bodily sickness; a little self-examination may speedily show that he has given mental house room to fear or doubt, envy or hate, grief, deprivation, or worry. Only as thought is cleansed of these intruders by well coming in their opposites—love and joy and trust in good—can harmony be restored.

In the book of Revelation, John relates how he heard a voice saying: "Behold, I stand at the door, and knock; if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me." Could there be a more honored or more welcome guest than the Christ, Truth, the spiritual understanding of God and man? Is our mental home ready to receive this guest? Is it white and clean through the pure desire to know God and to obey His law? Is it warm and radiant with the glow of love for God and man? Then let us listen attentively for Truth's knock and quickly open wide the door. This joy-bringing guest will take of the things of God and show them to us, more fully than the highest human aspiration could have dreamed possible. It will unfold to us the unity of God and man, as divine Mind and its idea, God and His perfect image and likeness.

Christian Science, through its revelation of the wholly spiritual nature of the real man, the man of God's creating, has opened the door of human thought for the entrance of the Christ, Truth, making practical here and now the complete dislodgment of the many foes to peace—beliefs of sin, sickness, doubt, and fear—and showing humanity how to love God supremely and his neighbor as himself. The spiritual understanding of Truth banishes all sense of loneliness and friendlessness, and awakens men to know the abundance of omnipresent good. It feeds the hungry, clothes the naked, heals the sick, raises the dead, and sets free the prisoners. Jesus said, "If a man love me, he will keep my words; and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him." And in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 210) Mrs. Eddy has written: "Goodness involuntarily resists evil. The evil thinker is the proud talker and doer. The right thinker abides under the shadow of the Almighty. His thoughts can only reflect peace, good will towards men, health, and holiness."

(Below will be found a translation of this article in Dutch.)

210) heeft Mrs. Eddy geschreven: "Goedheid onwillekeurig weerstaat het kwade. De kwaaddenker is hij die hooghartig praat en doet. De rechte denker vertoef in de schaduw van den Almachtigen. Zijne gedachten kunnen slechts vrede, welwillendheid tegenover zijn medemenschen, gezondheid en heiligheld weerspiegelen."

The Rider

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

On his charger bold
Like the knights of old
In bright array,
With flashing eye
He waved goodbye
And rode away.

There were none to know,
Who watched him go,
His secret quest.
'Twas only I
That dared guess why
Who loved him best.

For what cared I,
Small son of mine,
That of wood your steed?
Or the sword so grand
In your chubby hand
Was a simple reed?

The dream in your eyes
From the sun-gold skies,
Had caught his hue.
Let them think it play,
We knew some day
You would make it true.

The years are gone
Small son of mine,
And you away.
Do you follow the gleam
In the golden beam
Of that distant day?

Ah, the child you were
I still hold close
Here at my side.
On your charger bold
Like the knights of old
I watch you ride.

For the old world needs
Those gold-dream deeds,
And vision fine.
So hold them tight
Those gleams of light,
Oh son of mine.

And the lance you bear
Is your mother's prayer,
That the light divine
Shall light the way
To a better day
Oh son of mine.

Fredda R. Gratie.

"Don Quixote"

Shakespeare himself has written nothing so full of the diverse stuff of experience, so quietly and steadily illuminated by gentle wisdom, so open-eyed in discerning the strength of the world; and Shakespeare himself is not more courageous in championing the rights of the gallant heart. . . . How is it that at every step of our journey we come to like the Don better, until in the end we can hardly put a limit to our love and reverence for him? Is it possible that the criticism is double-edged, and that what we are celebrating with our laughter is the failure of the world?—Sir Walter Raleigh, in "Some Authors."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1924

EDITORIALS

Woodrow Wilson

A GREAT man has fallen in Israel. The acerbities of party strife, the jealousies bred of the struggle for peace, the personal antagonisms, amounting in many cases to hatred, which grew out of the sharp conflict of opposing wills, have done much to obscure the essential greatness of Woodrow Wilson as a statesman. Political he was not. The elevated

station he attained was not won for him by his own partisan astuteness; a man of vision, of political insight, of high ambition, he was what the politicians who forced him to the front thought would prove a serviceable figure for them to install in power. His selection for the governorship of New Jersey and his later election to the presidency of the United States were both due less to his own efforts than to those of enthusiastic and admiring friends, and even more to the clever partisan activity of practical politicians, who thought that all they had to do was to make him President and they would control him.

In this latter anticipation they were sorely deceived. President Wilson developed a will of his own, a quality of personal domination which led him to ride roughshod over the politicians who had put him in office. In so doing he even, with apparently equal heartlessness, trod upon the friends who had helped him in his advancement. The weakness of his career was this apparent lack of recognition of services rendered him, frequently through wholly unselfish devotion. "Faithful are the wounds of a friend." The Scripture phrase must frequently occur to many of those whose devotion to the President who has now passed on seemed to them to be rewarded only by a demand from him for even more sacrifice.

In history, which is yet to be written, Woodrow Wilson will be set down as the foremost champion of that form of co-operation between nations for the maintenance of enduring peace, which had its expression in the Covenant of the League of Nations. It is not to be said that Mr. Wilson originated this epoch-marking project. It was long pressed by other statesmen, notably by Mr. Taft, now Chief Justice of the United States. Mr. Wilson, however, gave his earnest support, and we may even say his life, to it. The President of the United States, personally heading the delegation of that Nation to the Paris Conference which closed the World War, Mr. Wilson enforced the Covenant upon the nations there assembled. As he himself said, he interwove it so inextricably with the Versailles Treaty that one could not be adopted without the other.

Whether history will, in recognizing the service performed by Woodrow Wilson to the theory of the League of Nations, chronicle at the same time the fact that his lack of practical political skill formed the greatest obstacle to the erection of that theory into an accomplishment, is yet to be seen. Those who believe in the League, and who applaud the earnestness and the complete self-sacrifice with which he devoted himself to it, at the same time deplore a certain unwillingness to admit others to participation in his task or to yield in nonessentials in order that he might have back of him a united country in support of the essential theory of the League. Recognition of the fact that more than one political party was concerned in the victorious entrance of the United States upon the World War would have done much to avert the calamity of having the League of Nations made a party issue. A willingness to concede something in non-essential points, and to the wishes of United States senators to amend the Covenant before ratifying it, would have led to ratification of the Treaty of Versailles and the entrance of the United States upon a League, which, if not perfect, was, nevertheless, at all times, subject to amendment. This recognition President Wilson virtually refused. Against the concessions he was adamant. The failure, therefore, of his inspiring vision is historical.

It is not given to many men to be without flaw. Human greatness is seldom symmetrical. The most elevated of statesmen have their weaker sides, but in the long roster of great men who have filled the presidency of the United States there are few to whom history will award a greater guerdon than to Woodrow Wilson. He literally gave his life to the great world-wide humanitarian cause he advocated.

BACK to Scotland, whence it came in the regular course of legitimate trade and commerce, goes a cargo of so-called medicinal and chemically pure whisky, valued by its owners, a New York importing firm, at \$1,000,000. It is reconsigned to its original owners because those who bought and presumably paid for it three years ago have been unable to dispose of it lawfully, though they are authorized under a wholesale liquor permit to sell whisky for medicinal purposes to druggists and hospitals.

News accounts describing the transaction state that the firm has rejected all sorts of offers made to it to dispose of the stock unlawfully, deciding to accept whatever loss may follow a return of the liquor to Scotland rather than violate the conditions imposed by the license it holds. Druggists who continue to handle spirituous liquors have found it more profitable to buy from bootleggers, who are willing to undersell the legitimate dealers when their wares come into competition. What a commentary upon the representatives of what has been long regarded as a worthy profession! As for the hospitals, public and private, it appears that they likewise prefer to buy where they can buy the cheapest. Many of those institutions have been the recipients of gratuities in the form of contraband liquor thoughtfully turned over to them by tender-hearted magistrates and enforcement officers. Although it has been shown, times without number, that the liquors thus donated are unfit

and unsafe for use as medicine, it would seem that they, along with the druggists, believe in making prohibition as objectionable as possible.

The profiteering druggist and the thoughtless or parsimonious hospital chief should not find it difficult to convince their patrons and patients that under the "iniquitous" provisions of the enforcement law it is impossible to replenish their depleted stocks of liquors of an established standard. The druggist might explain, if he would, that one of the causes of his difficulty quite often is that friendly doctors who write prescriptions for whisky at so much per prescription upon request of addicts, make it difficult for him to fill such orders and keep within the regulations which the law prescribes for dealers.

Perhaps the turning back of a million dollars, worth of standard-proof liquor is in itself an incident of little actual importance. But it serves to reveal in all its hideous nakedness the avarice and greed of those who, while willingly entering into a conspiracy with admitted violators of the law, seek to gain for themselves an additional profit by imposing upon and deceiving those who place confidence in their claimed business and professional integrity.

THE presence in Washington of Manuel Roxas to petition of the American Government immediate independence for the Philippines

"Entanglement" in the Philippines

does more than merely place before the people of the controlling country the case of that archipelago. For the proposal is advanced at a moment when the United States is again considering the pros and cons of international co-operation, through interest reawakened by the Bok prize award and the discussion regarding adherence to the Permanent Court of International Justice, soon to come before Congress. Assuredly the historic course of events in the south Pacific isles, where the Stars and Stripes have flown for a quarter of a century, may be reviewed as throwing an informing light upon the far larger question.

In the spring of 1898, how much did "Philippine Islands" mean to any of the 75,000,000 people who then dwelt between the oceans, the Dominion line, and the Gulf? Were there anything like 7500 who would have needed more than a postal card to hold all they knew of that island group? Was there so much as a single one of these who then believed his country would ever be closely, not to say vitally, concerned in their development and future stand in the world? But the situation in Cuba, half a globe away, went from bad to worse. The Maine was sunk at Havana. The United States declared war against Spain. Admiral Dewey, in command of the American Pacific squadron, and then at Hong Kong, having to clear from that neutral harbor with short coal supply, was ordered to take Manila. And he did it.

So the close of hostilities found the United States "in the Philippines." Twenty million dollars was paid to Spain for them, and official pronouncement was made that occupation should continue only so long as might prove necessary to educate the natives to such a degree of experienced self-control as would safely warrant the grant of independence.

It is not necessary here to go into what has been accomplished in this great work, nor to emphasize what remains to be done. The present point is this: Twenty-five years ago the flag of the United States was set up 7000 miles to the west of the Pacific coast; there it has been ever since, and there it must stay for some time yet to come. This is to say that for more than a generation the United States will have been concerned intimately with all that vast and complicated segment of the globe which is called the Orient—yet not a day passes that one does not hear of "foreign entanglements," as though the words betoken something not only dangerous, but new and previously unattempted!

SOME of the glowingly optimistic statements about the prospects for business and industry in the United States during 1924, made at the first of the year by leaders of economic thought, are now confirmed. Operations in many basic lines, of which iron and steel probably are the most notable, have been speeded up to meet new demands, and this increased

pace of industry has found reflection in moderately higher prices in many important lines. The outstanding developments in the financial and business world last week may be enumerated as follows: the sharp recovery in sterling and the franc, the doubling of its "extra dividend" by the United States Steel Corporation, increased prices for wheat, improved demand for investment securities of all sorts, due to the continued ease in money, and, lastly, active and strong markets for securities with a definitely established upward trend.

Some of these important developments, which go to make up a background of constructive character, must, of course, be set down as seasonal. There has been nothing seasonal, however, about the quick reversal of the trend in sterling, for instance, or in many of the other financial happenings which aided in producing strong and active markets. The advance in sterling has carried it back some 15 cents from its recently established low point, most of which recovery was gathered last week. It is quite safe to say that this advance in sterling is the direct reflection of a very complete reversal of British financial opinion.

The advent, for the first time in Britain's history, of a Labor Government, literally threw the sterling market, for the time being, into a panic. But sufficient length of time now has elapsed to give the new Cabinet the opportunity to demonstrate that it does not plan vastly to change the established order of things, and that a sharp curb will be maintained on the party's "wild men." Under such circumstances, and with full regard for the realization that a part, at least, of the selling in sterling was

of hysterical nature, the sharp recovery does not excite a great deal of surprise in financial centers in America.

The decision of the directors of the United States Steel Corporation to put its common shares on what amounts to virtually a 7 per cent basis, by the payment of an extra dividend of one-half of 1 per cent, once more fired the imagination of speculative circles last week, and was one of the main factors in bringing about a higher and wider market. The stock market, in the language of the Street, is "getting the breaks," and appears to be taking full advantage of them. The movement of low-priced railroad shares, at the end of the week, was in anticipation of the probability that at least three of them will inaugurate dividend disbursements during the first quarter of this year.

The situation in the commodity markets is a complex one, and offers several "spotty" sides. Cotton, for instance, has been dull and irregular during the last week, after a long upswing. The cotton trade faces the perplexing situation of dwindling supplies, of the actual, backed by a splendid statistical position, on the one side, and by gradual mill curtailment on the other. The advance in wheat prices during the last ten days has led to the suggestion that possibly, under the new set of circumstances which the spring will bring, governmental aid for the northwestern sections of the country will not be necessary.

Markets of all sorts are peering intently forward to what the spring season may hold. Industrial and manufacturing operations at the moment are well up with those of last year. The problem which now looms is whether there is to be anticipated a sudden cessation of demand for goods and services at the end of the first quarter, such as appeared last year.

THE rich man has always played his part in the public affairs of art. Without him, there is hardly a country or a town that would not be the poorer today in its heritage of beauty. From Solomon to Finck and Freer he has been a lavish, if not always a wise, patron of art, and he has seen to it that the public profit by his patronage. His lapses of taste have been at times astounding and lamentable. But, at least, he has not waited for the public to challenge his generosity in its regard. Ready as he usually is with his gifts and bequests, the necessity has been rather to put a curb upon this generosity when his eagerness as art patron and public benefactor has outstripped his appreciation as connoisseur.

This is no reason, however, why he should be expected as a matter of course to take upon his shoulders the obligations of a spendthrift state or town. Public money is obtained somehow for many and unpractical schemes supposed to contribute to the comfort of the people. But when it is a question of beauty, without which comfort is barren, the public exchequer has a way of running dry, while the reproach of extravagance, upon the mere suggestion of making the town beautiful at the people's expense, is heard from every side. We have all been watching New York through one of its not infrequent outbreaks of hysteria in a crisis of the kind, and now, as a final device whereby to obtain its much talked of art center, we find it summoning the rich man to hand over his surplus millions, despite the fact that he is already quite heavily taxed, and thus to do what so wealthy a town as New York should itself do without a murmur.

It is one thing to give willingly, quite another to be forced into giving. The rich man of virility must resent the ease with which his millions are squandered for him. Besides, so pleasant a short cut out of a difficulty would only help a town to shirk its responsibilities. If many towns in Europe have attained the beauty amazing to Americans unused to it at home, it is because these responsibilities have been faced and accepted. Economies, when essential as they mostly always are, must be sought in other ways, for beauty is valued as one of the town's chief assets, not merely for its influence on the character and taste of the citizen but as a good investment.

A beautiful art center in a beautiful town brings people to it, and people who have money to travel have also money to spend in the town and so help, if indirectly, to fill the public treasury. The mistake is to look upon beauty as something superfluous, something apart from daily life, and upon the millionaire alone as able to afford the luxury for himself and, by cajolery or bullying, for the public as well.

Editorial Notes

UNLESS he intends to pursue an absolutely uncompromising course, which would hardly seem likely, the first task of Zaghul Pasha, the new Premier of Egypt, will be, under the 1922 agreement with Great Britain, the negotiating of the final treaty between that country and his own. This treaty must cover four principal subjects—security of communications (that is, of the Suez Canal), the protection of the rights of minorities, the solution of the problem of the foreign residents and the capitulations, and the control of the Sudan. Just what his attitude will be toward these important corner stones of policy, now that the responsibility is up to him, will be watched with more than usual interest.

MR. J. RAMSAY MACDONALD, the new Labor Premier of Britain, has just issued a statement regarding the spelling of his name. For years he has been listed in the British "Who's Who" as Macdonald, and the same spelling is to be found in the International Encyclopedia, while in the Americana he is given as McDonald. It is not necessary to discover how it was that the mistake originated. Suffice it that Mr. Macdonald has settled the issue once and for all, and that hereafter there need be no question whatever regarding it, no matter what authority is quoted for a different spelling.

Glimpses of a Great Man

THE Avenue was thronged. Down its wide length from the Capitol a hushed multitude waited it in. Dignitaries, from the ends of the earth in blazing uniforms, and from America in frock coats and top hats, filled the stands before the White House. But along the Avenue, America was standing. They made no pretense and they wore no top hats. They were the plain folks of America. They did its work and built its institutions, and fought its wars, and believed in its ideals. They had a right, therefore, to stand along this way of honor.

A small lad elbowed his way beside me. He tried, in vain, to see above the crowd. He looked up at me doubtfully. I smiled at him and he took courage.

"Mister," he said, tipping his cap with a boy's shyness, "I want to see Mr. Wilson. Mother says I must see Mr. Wilson. She says that some day I can say I saw Wilson as Grandpa tells now how he saw Lincoln. Will you lift me when he comes?"

"Sure," I answered. So we waited there together. The lad stood patiently beside me. The line came on: the cortege of the Unknown Soldier; the flag-draped, clanking caisson; the guard of honor, and the solemn file of the Nation's great marching on foot behind it. They all swung past. The crowd stood silent.

"Hasn't Mr. Wilson come yet?" asked the boy.

"Not yet," I said. And then he came. First the echo of a cheer up the Avenue. Then an open cab trailing the long procession. The cheer followed the cab as it approached. The lad looked up at me. "He is coming," I said, and lifted him into my arms. The boy was breathless. His eyes were fixed on the cab as it approached. The cheer swept up to us. Mr. Wilson bowed and smiled—at us, it seemed—the boy and me. The cheer swept on. The cab passed us, trailing the procession, down the Avenue. The boy breathed deeply and looked at me. His eyes were filled with tears. "Now," he said, "I can tell mother I saw Mr. Wilson."

It was an old-fashioned New England garden. Fall flowers ran in riotous fashion over narrow, twisting paths. An old stone wall—tumbled across the garden's end—was overgrown with ferns. Tips of fall foliage fringed the woods beyond. A touch of the sea was in the wind.

We sat on a wooden bench, placed in a patch of sunlight just within the garden gate. He talked of Woodrow Wilson, for he was Woodrow Wilson's friend. He recalled days in the White House—dark days, when every hour was weighted with fateful consequence. He had sat with the President then. He had stood by while the foes of the President's idealism came to him to urge that his idealism be compromised.

"Idealism," they said, "that's all very well. But this is the Government of the United States. Idealism talks well, but what can it hope to do in these practical concerns?" "And the President would smile and turn to me and say: 'Idealism has never had a chance before. I believe it is worth the chance we are giving it. Don't you?' And he didn't compromise. He may have failed, but he was true."

And then he told of days in Paris, and in London, and in Rome. Of a world weary of strife—looking for a great deliverer. Of the triumphal entry of this man into the hearts of all mankind. He told of how the world was lifted in those days out of sordidness and given to see a new heaven and a new earth. And how that vision, in the intrigues that followed it, was shattered.

"But he lifted them into the sunlight," this friend declared. "And the beauty of that vision—like these flowers and the freshness of the sea, and those leaves above the wall, there—will help the world, perhaps, to find its way again back into that garden."

She had never seen him. When he came to her city, and the multitudes acclaimed him, she could not go. But she knew him. On the wall, where she could see it through the day, there were two pictures. One was of a lad—a lad in uniform, with a single bar on each shoulder and silver wings on his breast. The other was of him. And the pictures belonged together. For the young lad had gone out—had been sent out from this very room—where a mother and a son had pledged themselves to the new world that this other heralded. The son had not returned to that trusting place. So the pictures there, of the lad and of the man whom she had never seen, were her altar of sacrifice.

And through it all the room was a room of joy. And day after day she watched as the President fought for those things for which her son had gone forth. And when he, too, apparently was broken, still there was only joy in that little room.

The two pictures hang there now, where she can see them through the day. "It is my altar," she declares, "and who can say but that these sacrifices—my sacrifices—will bring us, yet, to the attainment of their high ideals?"

It was a book of ancient wisdom—old and worn with use. It lay upon the table in the President's room. Each night he took it up, turned quickly, with a long familiarity, to some special passage, and read from it. And great achievement, and the dignity of high office, and the plaudits of all the world could not remove that book from him. He was, first of all, a man who knew God—and a better President because he knew Him.

Then, when he had read, he knelt and in a holy moment lifted his heart into an Eternal Presence and his vision there gave him strength when, on the next day, he wrought out the affairs of state.

For Woodrow Wilson—so his closest friend declared—"fought that he might help to set up the Christ-kingdom among men." And in the Bible that lay there at his side, one may be sure he often turned to the parting words of another old campaigner: "For I am now ready to be offered and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith." S. H.

Russia's New Education

RUSSIA is crammed with educational romances, these days, according to Dr. Anna Louise Strong, writing in the Survey. "In the Russia of the Revolution," she declares, "there are schools carried on in sixty different languages and textbooks printed in all of them. Some ten or twelve of these languages had first to be reduced to writing. Tens of millions of textbooks were issued by the Government Publishing House in Moscow, in the five months from April to August, 1923, for the job of teaching Russia. This Government Publishing House is the largest publishing house in the world."

Miss Strong has spent a longer period in post-war Russia than any other American. She writes that "last year in Russia proper, not counting the Ukraine, 120,000 teachers out of a total of 150,000 took special courses to prepare themselves for this new form of school."